The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8492—VOL. LII. THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1865. PRICE THREEPENCE

BIRTH.

On the 10th July, at her residence, Harrington-street, the wife of Mr. George Moss, sen., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 1st instant, by special license, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. Canon Allwood, Thomas Adrain, of George-street, to Emma, eldest daughter of the late John Swadling, Castlereagh-street.

DEATHS.

On the 26th July, at Texas, Queensland, Ida Constance, only daughter of Bruce M'Dougall, Esq., aged 1 year and 11 months.

On the 7th instant, at 28, Bourke-street, Woollcomooloo, Mr. Redleton Hall, late of Bennetsfield, Rosshire, Scotland, aged 60 years, leaving a sorrowing wife and six children to mourn their loss.

On the 8th instant, at the residence of J. V. Barnard, Esq., Paddington, Oswald Davies, nephew of Mr. W. Davies, of Goulburn, aged 25 years.

On the 9th instant, at the residence of his brother, Samuel Ronald, Edward-street, Pyrmont, Mr. James Ronald, seventh son of the Rev. David Ronald, Saltcoats, Ayrshire, Scotland.

On the 9th instant, at his residence, Wynyard Hotel, William Weis, formerly of the Lord Nelson, Miller's Point, in his 70th year.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship
JEDDO, 1800 tons, 450 horse-power,
A. B. Farquhar, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on TUESDAY, 22nd August, 1865, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 19th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 21st.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to
HENRY MOORE, Agent.
Moore's Wharf, 24th July, 1865.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship
TARARUA,
J. Gardyne, commander,
will be dispatched with the English Mails (if arrived) for AUCKLAND,
TUESDAY, August 15th.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
Now loading.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

HOKITIKA GOLD-FIELDS.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail steamship
PHŒBE,
R. H. Ferguson, commander,
will be dispatched for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, CANTERBURY, and OTAGO,
at noon, TUESDAY, August 15th.
Passengers and cargo for TARANAKI transhipped at Nelson.
Passengers and cargo for NAPIER transhipped at Wellington.
For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.
Now loading.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The steamship
LADY YOUNG,
W. A. Gurphey, commander,
will be dispatched TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 11th August, at 5 p.m., for
BRISBANE and IPSWICH,
MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and
ROCKHAMPTON.
WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To BRISBANE.—Saloon	£2	5	0
Ditto Return	3	10	0
Steerage	0	12	6
To MARYBOROUGH.—Saloon	3	10	0
Ditto Return	5	10	0
Steerage	1	2	6
To GLADSTONE or ROCKHAMPTON { Saloon	4	5	0
Ditto Return	6	10	0
Steerage	1	7	6

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS.
W. WESTGARTH, Manager.
Q. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS.
REDUCTION OF FARES per A. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.

To MARYBOROUGH direct—Saloon		£3	0	0
	Return Ticket	5	0	0
	Steerage	1	0	0
To GLADSTONE or ROCKHAMPTON direct.	Saloon	4	0	0
	Return Ticket	6	5	0
	Steerage	1	5	0

Available for two months.

The Company's STEAMERS run EVERY WEEK between BRISBANE, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON. Through Tickets to any of the above ports may be had, available for return either via Brisbane, or by steamer direct to Sydney.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION of FARES to MARYBOROUGH.—The A. S. N. Company's steamship EAGLE, will sail for the above port THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.

Fares—Saloon	£3
Return ticket	5
Steerage	1

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
To MELBOURNE, CITY OF ADELAIDE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
Fares.—Saloon, £5 10s.; return ticket, £9; steerage, £2.
To HUNTER RIVER.—WILLIAMS, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, at 7; and COONANBARA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, FRIDAY, at 11.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on SATURDAY, and forwarded per WILLIAMS on MONDAY MORNING.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—WILLIAMS, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, at 7.
To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 24 hours after arrival.
To BRISBANE.—CITY OF BRISBANE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, FRIDAY, at 5.
Fares.—Saloon, £2 5s.; return ticket, £3 10s.; steerage, 12s. 6d.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, THIS AFTERNOON, THURSDAY, at 5.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—BOOMERANG, 48 hours after arrival.
To PIONEER RIVER.—BOOMERANG will take cargo to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON per DIAMANTINA.
To PORT DENISON via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, at 5 p.m.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 15th instant.
From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, about 15th instant.
Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE,
On SATURDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Offices—foot of Market-street.

C. AND R. R. CO.'S steamship GRAFTON, for GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, THIS DAY, at 10 p.m.
W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN, calling at EDEN.
The CITY OF HOBART,
John Clinch, commander, on or about
TUESDAY, 15th August,
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS, THIS DAY leave

Queen's Wharf	10.15,	2.15,	5.30
Woolloomooloo	10.30,	2.30	
Manly Beach	8.15,	12.0,	4.30.

S. H. WILSON.

FOR MACLEAY.—WOODPECKER will sail first fair wind. Freight or passage apply Lime-st. Whf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf, first fair wind.

FOR BRISBANE.—The regular trader RODERICK DHU, Williams, master, will clear THIS DAY.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for BRISBANE.—The brig MIGNIE, Hochenberg, master, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR EDEN, for TWOFOLD BAY and TATHRA, first fair wind, Commercial Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, THIS MORNING, at 10.
WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, THIS DAY, at noon.
CLYDE RIVER.—Hunter, THIS DAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, TO-MORROW, at noon.
MORUYA.—Comerang, TO-MORROW, at noon.
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
TUROSS RIVER.—Comerang, 1st September.

STEAM TO PARRAMATTA.—
From PHŒNIX WHARF, 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.
From SYDNEY, at 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin ..... 1s. 6d. Return ..... 2s. 6d.
Steerage .... 1s. 0d. Ditto ..... 1s. 6d.
OR NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

FOR DUNEDIN (calling off OKITIKI to land passengers).—The fine schooner JANE LOCKHART, Willing, master, will be dispatched a few days after arrival.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, S. S. Austin, commander, clears at the Customs TO-MORROW. Shippers will please complete shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading for signature.
For freight or passage, apply on board at the Patent Slip Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR AUCKLAND, to follow the Novelty.—The clipper barque CONSTANCE, Henry Gellott, commander, will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST SHIP FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—For passengers only.—The A1 clipper ship KADOSH, Jenkins, commander, will leave for SAN FRANCISCO in about ten days time.
The accommodation of the KADOSH is unrivalled, and she has just made from Valparaiso the fastest passage on record.
For first-class passengers only. Apply to JOHN R. MANNING, Custom House Buildings; or to DIBBS and CO., Newcastle.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper vessel ATREVIDA, 700 tons, C. H. Bissett, commander, will have quick dispatch, and has splendid accommodation for both cabin and steerage passengers.
For all particulars apply on board, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—For light Freight and Cabin Passengers.—The splendid first-class clipper ship MATAURA, 1194 tons register, James Stewart, commander, will be dispatched about the 20th instant.
For terms of freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.

FOR VALPARAISO.—The fine new iron clipper ship CAPE HORN, 794 tons register, A1 for 20 years, James Bell, commander, will be dispatched on or about the 17th instant. Has superior accommodation for saloon passengers, and room for a few tons of light freight.
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, agents, 141, Pitt-street.

ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG.—To sail early in September.—The A1 clipper ship RUTLANDSHIRE, 1500 tons burthen, Farley, commander, being under engagement will sail as above.
This vessel has superior accommodation for Chinese passengers.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR SHANGHAI.—The fine A1 ship TREBOLGAN, 1171 tons, Thomas Lewis, commander, will have immediate dispatch.
For saloon passage or light freight, apply to LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, agents, 141, Pitt-street.

FOR SHANGHAI direct.—The fine clipper ship RAJAH OF COCHIN, W. C. Birkett, commander, will sail August 15th. Has superior accommodation for passengers.
Apply to Captain BIRKETT, on board; or GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers.

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES.—For BOMBAY.—The new clipper-built ship BRITISH PEER, 1220 tons register, William Garratt, commander, is under engagement to sail from Newcastle direct, for Bombay, on or about the 12th September.
This magnificent ship has lofty well ventilated between decks. An experienced superintendent proceeds in charge of all horses.
For freight, immediate application is necessary to
JOHN R. MANNING.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Passage money £18 and upwards.
To sail on or about THURSDAY, 31st August.
The iron clipper ship
CORNWALLIS,
1214 tons register, A 1 at Lloyds.
Joseph Leeman, Lieutenant R.N.R., commander.
This magnificent ship has a full poop, with most superior accommodation for passengers, and having the whole of her dead weight engaged will have very quick dispatch.
Saloon according to arrangement
Second cabin £25
Steerage 18
For passage or freight apply to the Commander, on board; or
YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 clipper barque BAHIA, 566 tons register, S. M. Smith, commander, is now receiving cargo, and will have prompt dispatch. Has superior accommodation for saloon passengers.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—To sail on the 16th instant.—FOR LONDON.—The A1 clipper ship MAID OF JUDAH, having completed receiving the whole of her wool, has room for gold and cabin passengers only, for which immediate application is necessary.
JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR NEW YORK direct.—The British ship PATRICK HENRY, 1400 tons, William C. Page, Esq., commander.
This fine ship has been laid on the berth direct for New York, and will sail positively on the 12th September, from Melbourne.
The saloon accommodation will be found of the most superior character, and the requirements for the passengers will be carefully attended to. The state-rooms are lofty, spacious, and thoroughly ventilated. Bedding and linen will be supplied, if required.
In the second class the cabins are fitted with roomy and comfortable berths, and the distribution of provisions will be on an exceedingly liberal scale, together with the attendance of stewards.
In the third class, passengers will be supplied with a liberal dietary scale of the best provisions, and their wants otherwise carefully attended to.
A milch cow will be placed on board for the benefit of the saloon passengers.
An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
For rates of passage and all further particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON direct, the A1 14 years clipper ship QUEEN OF NATIONS, 846 tons register, Thomas Mitchell, commander, will sail for London with immediate dispatch, following the Maid of Judah. This splendid vessel is now receiving cargo at Circular Quay, having a large portion of her dead weight engaged. Has excellent saloon accommodation, with room for a few intermediate passengers, and will carry a duly qualified surgeon.
For rates of freight or passage money apply to Captain MITCHELL, on board; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

SHIP QUEEN OF NATIONS, for LONDON, has excellent accommodation for a few intermediate passengers.
JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

SHIP MAID OF JUDAH, for LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned, not later than THURSDAY, the 10th instant, or they will not be recognised.
Passengers are requested to pay the balances of their passage money on the above date.
JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

SHIP BRITISH PEER, from LONDON.—Discharging at Walker's Wharf. Unless ENTRY is passed by 10 a.m., THIS DAY, for the undermentioned goods, they will be cleared and stored at consignee's risk and expense.
R1—62 packages, Order.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The A1 clipper-barque CONSTANCE, 600 tons burthen, is open for freight or charter, to any part of the world.
Apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARTERS.—Wanted, a VESSEL of 150 to 200 tons, for the conveyance of maize from Clarence River to Melbourne. Also a VESSEL of about 200 tons, for the conveyance of maize from Sydney to Melbourne and Geelong. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.

FOR SALE, a fast-sailing SCHOONER, light draught of water, well found, and ready for sea. For particulars apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

TO SHIP AGENTS, Wharfingers, &c.—TENDERS are invited for the rental of the Patent Slip Wharf, for the remainder of the lease, in the hands of the present occupants. Parties desirous of renting these central premises are requested to send in their offer, on or before MONDAY, the 14th instant, to the Manager of the Illawarra Steam Navigation Company. Full particulars can be obtained at the Phœnix Wharf.
Sydney, 4th August.

TENDERS for HORSE-FITTINGS required for ship British Peer, at Walker's Wharf. Apply on board to Captain GARRATT; or to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

H. M. S. SALAMANDER, Farm Cove, 9th August, 1865.—TENDERS will be received until noon of the 15th instant from persons willing to contract for the conveyance of about 300 to 350 tons of COAL from Newcastle to Somerset, Queensland, to arrive at the latter place not earlier than the 12th, or later than the 20th of October proximo.
The coal to be stacked on Albany Island, the crew of H.M.S. Salamander assisting thereat.
For further particulars apply on board between the hours of 9 and 12 a.m.
Tenders to be directed the Commanding Officer, H.M.S. Salamander, Farm Cove.
To be marked on the right hand side of the cover, "Tender for the Conveyance of Coal."
DUKE D. YONGE, Commander.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Suburban BRANCHES of this Bank are OPEN THIS DAY.
At BALMAIN.—In Darling-street, opposite the Post Office.
NEWTOWN.—At Mr. Martin Gibbons' new building, opposite Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown Road.
By order of the Board,
(Signed) ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 8th May, 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Branch of this Bank has been opened at BOURKE, in this Colony, for the transaction of all usual banking business.
By Order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 19th June, 1865.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1852.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General MEETING of the Proprietors of this Company will be held at their Offices, Morpeth, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1865, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors for the half-year ending 31st July, of electing two Directors in the place of Benjamin Lee, jun., and William Watson, Esquires, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election; also, for the election of two Auditors in the room of John Wisdom and Richard Cracknell, Esquires, who are eligible for re-election; and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in conformity with the provisions of the deed of settlement.
Candidates for the office of director are required to give notice in writing, addressed to the Board of Directors, at Morpeth, at least fourteen days previous to the day of election.
F. J. THOMAS, Manager.
Company's Office, Sydney, 22nd July, 1865.
The undermentioned duly qualified proprietors have given the requisite notice of their intention to offer themselves as Candidates for the vacant seats in the direction—
BENJAMIN LEE, jun., and
WILLIAM WATSON, Esqrs.

O. U. T. A. S.—MEETING THIS EVENING, Baptist Schoolroom, Bathurst-street. To be addressed by Messrs. J. W. Brown, W. Adelaide, and N. Melville, sen. Chair to be taken by Mr. Jones at half-past 7.

SYDNEY CO-OPERATIVE BAKING COMPANY.—An Adjourned MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at their place of business, 54, Goulburn-street, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, the 10th instant, at half-past 7 p.m., to consider the rules previous to registration under the Provident and Industrial Societies Act,
By order of the Board.
JOHN DODD, Manager.
N.B.—The dividend of 7 per cent. declared at last meeting will be paid at their place of business on and after the 11th instant.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Temperance Hall, Pitt-street.—UNITARIANISM TESTED.—The first of a series of LECTURES, in defence of doctrines publicly denied by the Unitarian Minister, Sydney, will be delivered THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7.30, in the Temperance Hall, by the Rev. W. RIDLEY, M.A.

PITT-STREET YOUNG MEN'S M. IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—PRIZE ESSAYS.—Essayists must send in their papers to the secretary by 14th instant, at 146, Victoria-street, or they will be rejected.
ANDREW FAIRFAX, Secretary.

TENDERS required for Building PUNTS. Apply Talbot's Stores, Circular Quay.

TO BUILDERS, Bricklayers, Carpenters, and others.—TENDERS required for the erection of a Store and Dwelling-house at New Sheffield, Fitzroy Iron Mines (may be tendered for in separate trades, for labour only). Plans and specifications can be seen, and Tenders addressed, till SATURDAY next, 12th instant, to Mr. S. HARDAKER, Fitzroy Iron Mines, Nattai; or G. H. CURTIS, 76, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo, Sydney.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.—TENDERS for the supply of BEEF and MUTTON required for the above Institution, from 1st September to 31st December next, will be received at the Asylum, Pitt-street South, where all particulars may be obtained up to TUESDAY, the 22nd instant.
GEORGE ALLEN, Honorary Secretary.
10th August.

PLASTERERS.—TENDERS for 2 HOUSES. Apply the Hen and Chickens Hotel, Goulburn-street East.

WOOLLAHRA MUNICIPALITY.—TENDERS (for twelve months) for Providing HORSES, CARTS, and DRIVERS (as may be required) per diem, for carting stone, &c., in the Municipality of Woollahra, will be received up to TUESDAY, 22nd August, at the Council Chambers. Tenders to be addressed "To the Chairman of the Improvement Committee."
By order of the Chairman,
HENRY STERIKER KILLICK, Council Clerk.
August 9.

THE MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALIAN VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY No. 1 will wait on the Citizens with the Subscription Lists for the Steam Fire Engine for the same.

MINERAL LANDS COMPANY.—I hereby give NOTICE that I am not a shareholder in the above company, and that my name has been advertised as a Director without my permission.
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE.
292, Pitt-street, 9th August, 1865.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE of WILLIAM POILE, lately of Singleton and Muswellbrook.—Creditors are requested to apply for their dividends in this estate at the office of C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
JOHN WATKINS,
DANIEL BULMAN, } Trustees.

DERBY DAY, coming by City of Adelaide. Will EXHIBIT IN SYDNEY ONE WEEK.

SINGING CLASS.—Persons wishing to study the lessons contained in the second part of Hullah's Manual are requested to attend at the School of Arts on THURSDAY EVENING, at half-past 7, when the class will commence the second book.
C. CHIZLETT, Teacher.

CHIPPENDALE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION and MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—A SOIREE will be held in the Wesleyan Schoolroom, Chippendale, next TUESDAY EVENING. Tea on the tables at half-past 6 o'clock. Tickets, 1s. 6d. each, may be had from Mr. T. P. Reeve, George-street; Mr. Johnston, Parramatta-street; Wesleyan Book Depot, or from any of the members.

ELOCUTION.—Mr. T. P. HILL can be consulted any time during the week (except Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays), between half-past 9 and half-past 12 o'clock, at which hours he has been engaged to give a Course of Elocutionary Instruction, at the Sydney Grammar School. Lectures and Lessons given at Literary Institutes and to Mutual Improvement Societies. 8, Baptist-terrace, Surry Hills.

DANCING TAUGHT by Mr. W. CLARK, at 103, Elizabeth-street. Class days, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 4 and 7 p.m. Private Lessons given to ladies and gentlemen at any hour of the day, assisted by his family.

LYSTER'S ROYAL ITALIAN AND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
Director and Sole Proprietor ..... Mr. W. S. Lyster.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Under the Patronage of his Excellency the Right Honorable
Sir JOHN YOUNG, Bart, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.,
and LADY YOUNG.

Conductor .....Mr. George Loder.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

THIS EVENING,
will be given Meyerbeer's grand historical opera,
LES HUGUENOTS.

Count St. Bris	Mr. Henry Wharton
Count de Nevers	Mr. Fred Lyster
Raoul de Nangis	Mr. Henry Squires
Urbain	Miss Georgia Hodson
De Cosse	Mr. Baker
De Retz	Mr. Spinkhorn
Maurevert	Mr. Ramsden
Archer of the Guard	Mr. Nathanson
Huguenot soldier	Mr. Armes Beaumont
Marcell	Mr. J. E. Kitts
Lady of Honour	Mrs. Ada King
Queen Marguerite	Miss Emma Neville
Valentine	Madame Lucy Escott.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 11th,
Vice-regal Command Night,
on which occasion his Excellency the
GOVERNOR and LADY YOUNG
will honour the opera house with their presence, to witness Auber's grand opera, in five acts,
MASANIELLO.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 12th,
Benefit of the director, Mr. W. S. Lyster, and last night of the opera, when will be given Carl Maria Von Weber's great work,
OBERON.

Doors open at half-past 7.
Overture commence at 8.
Price of admission.
Dress circle, 5s.; stalls, 3s.; pit and upper circle, 2s.; gallery, 1s.
Carriages set down with horses heads towards Hunter-street, and take up towards King-street.
Seats may be secured at ELVY and CO.'S.

NOTICE.
MONDAY EVENING, August 14th,
THE PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE
will be opened for a DRAMATIC SEASON, under the direction of Mrs. CHARLES POOLE.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.—Manager—C. W. BARRY.
Directress—Mrs. CHARLES POOLE.

DRAMATIC SEASON
Will commence MONDAY NEXT.
Boucicault's Great Piece of
THE STREETS OF LONDON,
as played at the Princess's Theatre, London,
324 nights!
See future advertisements.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

The Original CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, August 10th.
The entertainment will comprise selections from their choicest gems in Minstrelsy,
NEGRO ECCENTRICITIES,
INSTRUMENTAL SOLOS,
and the popular
BURLESQUE OPERA OF MARITANA,
supported by the Christy's Minstrels.
Dress Circle, 5s. Stalls, 3s. Upper Circle, 2s. Pit, 1s.
Seats can be secured at the Box Office of the Theatre, from 11 to 3. Doors open at half-past 7—curtain to rise precisely at 8 o'clock. Carriages can be ordered for half-10 o'clock.

SCHOOL OF ARTS
Mr. and Mrs. HRINE'S CONCERTS.
The BLIND VIOLINIST and EMINENT PIANISTE
EVERY EVENING.
Entire Change of Programme.
THIS EVENING, August 10th.
Vocal Duet—"Greeting" ..... Mendelssohn
Mrs. Cordner and Miss James (Lady Amateur).
Solo Piano—Grand Rondo Brillante, in E flat ..... Weber
Mrs. HEINE.
Song—"My mother bids me bind my hair," Haydn
Mrs. CORDNER.
Solo violin—"Tarentelle" ..... Vieuxtemps
Mr. HEINE.
Song—"Ah, forse Lui" ..... Verdi
Miss JAMES (Lady Amateur).
Duet—Violin and Piano—(Guillaume Tell) ..... Osborne and De Beriot
Mr. and Mrs. HEINE.
INTERVAL.
Vocal duet—"Su l'Aria."
Mrs. CORDNER and Miss JAMES.
Solo Piano—"Home, sweet home" ..... Thalberg
Mrs. HEINE.
Song—"The last rose of Summer,"
Mrs. CORDNER.
So'o Violin—Il Pastil ..... Paganini
Mr. HEINE.
Song—"The meeting of the waters" (Irish ballad),
Miss JAMES (Lady Amateur).
Solo—Violin (fourth string only) ..... Paganini
Mr. HEINE.
Finale—God save the Queen.

Admission—Front seats, 5s.; body of hall, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.
Tickets may be had of Elvy and Co., Moss and Co., W. H. Paling and Co., the Secretary of the School of Arts, Reading and Wellbank, and all the principal music houses in town.
Family tickets, to admit 5, one guinea.
Concerts to commence at 8.
N.B.—The TIMES admits we have now in London Mr. Joseph Heine, the blind violinist, the greatest wonder of the age.

NEW SOUTH WALES LEICHHARDT SEARCH FUND.
Under the distinguished patronage of his Excellency the Governor and Lady Young.
The CONCERT in aid of the above laudable object will take place in the Masonic Hall, York-street, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant.
Further particulars in future advertisements.
Tickets can be procured at any of the music shops.
JAMES A. BIRD } Honorary
B. FRERICHS. } Secretaries.

LEICHHARDT SEARCH FUND CONCERT.—The Ladies and Gentlemen of the Philharmonic Society, St. Mary's Choral Society, S. Orpheus Glee Club and Concordia, who will kindly assist in forming a Chorus, are requested to attend for PRACTICE, at St. James's School-room, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock.
W. CORDNER.

MADAME SOHIER'S WAXWORK EXHIBITION,
Pitt-street (opposite the Victoria Theatre),
A faithful likeness of
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
Late President of the United States,
will be found in the collection.
Just added,
GILBERT,
from a cast taken after his death and presented by M Murphy, Esq., of Binalong.
Admission: 1s.; children, half-price.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.
PROFESSOR JACOBS,
the World-renowned Wizard, Ventriloquist, and Improvisatore, will, after his return from Queensland—about the 28th August—present his
UNRIVALLED ENTERTAINMENT
for a few nights only, previous to his departure for New Zealand.

NEWTOWN SCHOOL OF ARTS.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, August 10th.
THE AMATEUR BACKUS MINSTRELS
will give their second
CONCERT,
at the above institute, THIS EVENING.
Musical Director ..... Mr. H. INGLIS.
Admission.—Reserved seats, 2s.; back seats, 1s.
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
J. C. BAGOT, Agent.

PITT-STREET YOUNG MEN'S MUTUAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY.—A SOIREE will be held, in the Congregational Schoolroom, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, to commence the third session of the above society. The chair will be taken by the president, the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM. Tea on the tables at half-past 6 o'clock.
Tickets, 1s. each, to be had of Mrs. BROWN, chapel-keeper; and of members of the society.
ANDREW FAIRFAX, Honorary Secretary.

TO OWNERS of RACEHORSES.—The ENTRIES for the Randwick Spring Meeting will CLOSE at 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 10th instant.
BUCHAN THOMSON, Hon. Sec. A. J. C.

ALA FLORE AUSTRALIENNE.—Luncheons daily from 1 till 3 o'clock. Dinners and suppers provided.

BRUSSELS CARPET Beating Grounds.—Carpets taken up, beaten, and relaid. J. Hinton, Hunter-st.

BREAD MADE BY MACHINE.—A. SHADLER, 60, Hunter-street. Machine at work at 8 p.m.

BUNNERONG HOUSE.—The Discoverers' Hotel, Botany Bay, for the reception of Wedding Parties, Families, and Gentlemen. VICKERS MOYSE, late of the Sir Joseph Banks Hotel, proprietor.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails Cured, by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-Chiropodist, 90, Bathurst-st.

CARTES-DE-VISITE.—3 for 5s; 8 for 10s; 20 for £1. PICKERING'S, Brickfield-hill, opp. Golden Gate.

CROFT'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY, 33, South Head Road.—Cartes.—5 for 10s, 14 for £1; positives from 3s. Copies of all pictures taken at this establishment supplied at greatly reduced prices. Moore and Parkes.

CARTES-DE-VISITE.—3, 5s; 8, 10s; 20, £1; likeness and case complete, 2s 6d; likenesses in brooch lockets, each, 2s 6d. SCHRODER, 645, George-street, Haymarket, and 328, George-street, near Hunter-street.

TWELVE CARTE-DE-VISITES for 15s., six 10s, four 7s 6d., two 5s. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

SIX CARTES DE VISITE, 7s 6d, the cheapest place in Sydney. Morris and Billing's, 251, Pitt-street.

DR. HOBBS, 45, Liverpool-street, near George-street.

DR. BERNCASTLE, Physician, Oculist, and Aurist. Consultation, 9 to 12, and 3 to 4. 229, Macquarie-st.

DR. BELL, Surgeon, &c., 463, Pitt-street South.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, Photographers to his Excellency the Governor and Lady Young.
CARTES DE VISITE reduced to 25s per dozen. Duplicates 2s each.
CAMEO PORTRAITS,
a new and elegant style.
DIAMOND CAMEO PORTRAITS,
four portraits on one card.
BACKGROUNDS, with woodland scenery, views of the harbour, &c.
INFANTS PORTRAITS taken instantaneously.
THE ABOVE BEAUTIFULLY TINTED.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

G. C. COOKE, Mourning Jeweller, 231, Pitt-street.

HAIR-BRUSHING by MACHINERY. At ADGER'S, 313, George-street. Hot and cold baths.

HORSES and Vehicles lent on Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opposite School of Arts, 262, Pitt-street.

JAMES ANDERSON, Insurance Broker, Accountant, Valuator, and General Agent. Office, 325, Geo.-st.

JOHN JOBB,
Bootmaker by special appointment to
H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES,
296, Regent-street, London, and 239, Pitt-street, Sydney.

MR. HAROLD BREES, Architect and Surveyor, Mort's-passage, George-street.

MR. M. EMANUEL, Mechanical and Practical Dentist, 328, George-street, near Hunter-street.

DECAYED TEETH stopped, 5s. Teeth extracted, 2s. 6d. Mr. M. EMANUEL, Dentist, 328, George-st.

MRS. BISS receives Pupils for Music and French irrespective of her private morning class. 6, Bligh-st.

MURRAY and SOADY, Auctioneers, General Merchants, Shipping Agents, &c., Bowen Auction Rooms, Port Denison.

MARRIAGES SOLEMNISED by the Rev. ROBERT STEWART, at his residence, Caledonia-street, Upper Paddington.

NOTICE.—Tram TICKETS can be had of any of the Conductors, from 1s. Conductor.

REMOVAL.—Mr. MOON, Surgeon, from Pitt-street to 135, Castlereagh-street North, near Hunter-street.

RIGBY'S COUNCIL CLUB HOTEL, 130, Queen-street, Melbourne. First-class accommodation for gentlemen and families.

SYDNEY CARPET BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

W. and A. CAPORN, Wine Merchants, 74, Pitt-street North, next the Exchange.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and COMPANY, General Carriers, Forwarding and Commission Agents, 561, Brickfield-hill, Sydney. Branch offices—Penrith and Picton. Every description of goods and parcels received and forwarded with dispatch to all parts of the colonies.

WOOL, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, HIDES, &c.—IRWIN and TURNER (late Durham and Irwin). The undersigned continue to receive Wool, Sheepskins, Tallow, Hides, &c., for sale or shipment, and will make liberal advances thereon. IRWIN and TURNER.
Circular Quay, 7th June.

MONEY.—To be LENT, on mortgage, the sum of £1500. Apply to Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, 32, Hunter-street.

ASPHALTE.—Wanted, a first-rate LAYER. Apply A. Jones, Castlereagh-street.

A THOROUGH Needlewoman, who will assist in house work, disengaged at Mrs. Cappe's Office.

A LAD required for an ironmongery business. Address by letter, F. W. R. and Co., HERALD Office.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man as COACHMAN, disengaged at Mrs. Cappe' Office.

A GENTLEMAN, of many years' experience in the management of stations and travelling stock, wishes an ENGAGEMENT; highest references. Address Z. Y. HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN who has had ten years' experience as a Bookkeeper, Accountant, and Tea Ta

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

IN EQUITY.

Before his Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, C. J., Primary Judge.

MARKS V. HENRIQUES.

The bill in this suit was dismissed for want of prosecution, upon the motion of Mr. Gordon, for the plaintiff, on affidavit of the service of notice of the motion.

IN RE M'LAUGHLIN, A LUNATIC.

An order was made herein, on the motion of Mr. Milford, in terms of the prayer of the petition of the committee of the estate for a reference to the Master as to the reduction of maintenance of the lunatic, and the payment of certain sums due to the said committee Mr. Butler appeared and consented, on behalf of the committee of the person.

RIORDAN V. WELLIVER

An order to confirm the Master's report herein, of 8th June last, approving purchases, was made, on the motion of Mr. Wilkinson.

LAMBE V. INGELOW.

This was a motion for an injunction to restrain the defendant from selling certain land called Llangollen, and the stock thereon, or otherwise dealing with the same prejudicially to the plaintiff, who claimed a right to redeem a mortgage security held by the defendant on the property.

Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Gordon appeared for the plaintiff, and Sir W. Manning, Q.C., Mr. Darley, and Mr. Milford, for the defendant.

The argument in this case occupied the remainder of the day, and was not concluded.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Before Mr. District Judge M'FARLAND.

CLARSON AND OTHERS V. CALDWELL.

SAME V. JOHNSON.

SAME V. HAMILTON.

These were *small* claims for printing bill heads, &c. In the first case the claim was for printing programmes for a concert, but plaintiff failing to prove that the defendant had authorised him to do the work, there was a verdict for the defendant.

In the second case the claim was made out and plaintiff obtained a verdict.

In the third case a portion of the claim was admitted. Verdict for the plaintiff for 21 1s. 9d.

GEDYE V. BASETTI.

This was an action by a commission agent to recover the sum of £10, for work and labour done in endeavouring to get a house for defendant. Plaintiff having proved his case to the satisfaction of the Judge, got a verdict for the amount claimed. Mr. Redman appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Evans for the defendant.

ZIONS V. WALL.

SAME V. ABRAHAM AND ANOTHER.

SAME V. GILHOOLEY.

These were actions by a tailor to recover for garments supplied to defendants. In the first case there was a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

In the second the person who ought to have been made the defendant—the son of the present defendant—had not been served with a summons, and hence a verdict was given for the defendant.

In the third case there was a verdict for the plaintiff, by default, for the amount claimed.

SMITH V. SELBY.

An action of detinue to recover possession of a manuscript book, and £7 paid to defendant for the printing of the same. It appeared that the plaintiff had paid £7 on account for the printing of the book, but defendant, after repeated applications on the part of plaintiff, refused to deliver up the book or the £7. The defendant averred that the agreement was that he was to be paid for the work as it progressed, but that the plaintiff refused to pay anything beyond the £7. The work was to be done for 3s. 6d. per page. He had already done £9 worth of work, and he was quite willing to give it up on payment of the balance due. Verdict for plaintiff, for whom Mr. Salomons appeared, Mr. Gannon for defendant.

CREASE V. LAWRENCE.

This was an action for *tres*-pass. The parties occupied adjoining premises, and the question in dispute was whether defendant had a right of way through plaintiff's gateway and yard. Defendant formerly rented a stable from plaintiff, and since he had given it up the dispute as to the alleged right of way had arisen. It was alleged that defendant had broken a lock the property of plaintiff, and had caused much injury to a quantity of corrugated iron over which he (defendant) had driven a horse and cart. It was argued that the title of the land was in question, and therefore that his Honor had no jurisdiction, but his Honor was of opinion that the title to the land was not in question as contemplated by the Act, which would deprive him of jurisdiction. The verdict was for the plaintiff for £15, the sum claimed being £20. Mr. Salomons for plaintiff, Mr. Redman for defendant.

KEEGAN V. WOODWARD.

SAME V. M'HEATH.

SAME V. MONTGOMERY.

These were claims for goods sold and delivered. In the first there was a verdict for plaintiff for £2 15s. 6d. In the second for the plaintiff for the sum of £5 8s. 6d.; and in the third also for the plaintiff, for the sum of £7. Mr. R. B. Smith appeared for the plaintiff in these cases.

SUE V. DEE.

The parties to this action were Chinamen. Plaintiff claimed £1 10s. for charcoal supplied to defendant. Defendant denied having received it. Verdict for plaintiff.

HO V. DEE.

This was a claim of £12 8s. 6d. for money lent. Verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed.

COLE V. O'BRIEN.

A claim for £11 10s. 6d. for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed.

HAYES V. FITZGERALD.

An action by a servant girl for slander. The plaintiff stated that the defendant, the widow of the late Mr. Robert Fitzgerald, accused her of having stolen a book—a volume of the Imperial *Dictionary*, and that she further took her by the shoulder and pushed her out of the house. Plaintiff, however, went back into the house, but left during the day, after having received from defendant a certificate of good character. The book was afterwards found at Springfield, the deceased gentleman's residence. The defendant denied having made the charge of stealing, and her evidence was supported by that of a Miss Mitchell, who was in the house at the time. Verdict for defendant, for whom Mr. Salomons appeared. Mr. Gannon for plaintiff.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of William T. Warren, an adjourned special meeting. The examination of insolvent was continued, and at the rising of the Court the meeting was further adjourned until Friday.

Before the Registrar.

In the estate of Isaac Elvin, a third meeting. Six debts were proved. Insolvent was allowed to retain his household furniture and his tools of trade.

In the estate of Francis E. Russell, a third meeting. Two debts were proved, and written directions were handed to the official assignee.

In the estate of Charles Harrison, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of Michael Staunton, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

No appearance was made at the first meetings in the estates of Thomas Duncan and Arthur T. Else.

SURRENDERS.

John Thompson, of Picton, labourer. Liabilities, £53 12s. Assets, £7 1s. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

John Madden, of Prospect, farmer. Liabilities, £676 15s. 7d., of which £500 is secured. Assets, £1054. Mr. Humphery, official assignee.

John Vann, of Dawes Point, Sydney, writing clerk. Liabilities, £2683 12s. 10d. Assets, £1. Mr. Sempill, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, August 11.—Henry Hoffman, John H. Garniss (deceased), Thomas Abbott, second. Thomas W. Hull, first. Henry Hall, William T. Warren, Henry Graham, John O'Hear, James Mason, single. Michael Galvin, adjourned single. *At Maitland*: John Cooksey, Benjamin Solomons, Henry P. Stephens, second.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Before their Worships Messrs. Caldwell, Dangar, Chapman, and Ross.

Of eleven persons brought in custody before the Court, four were discharged and three were remanded.

George Chambers was summarily convicted of having stolen four umbrellas, of the value of 15s., the property of Francis Fahey, of King-street, draper, and was sentenced to be imprisoned two months.

Bridget Kelly, charged with having stolen a silk dress from the dwelling of John Moffitt, of Chippen-street, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 30s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Margaret Smith, a vagrant, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

John Carroll, charged with having assaulted Ann Macpherson, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay 40s., or to be imprisoned one month.

On the summons paper were eighteen cases, three of which were dismissed, five were postponed, and four were struck out for want of parties. Catherine Carland was found guilty on two informations in which she was charged with having on two occasions refused to pay market dues, in respect of garden produce exposed by her for sale in a hand basket, and for each offence was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s. Samuel King was fined 40s., and Aaron M'Line was fined 20s., for having assaulted by throwing stones at one Catherine King, sister-in-law of the first named defendant. In Martin v. Martin, for maintenance, an order was made for payment of 5s. a week, and in Boulton v. Castles, in bastardy, an order was made for payment of 10s. weekly, for the child's support.

The Roster.—Messrs. Sutherland, Levey, Smithers, and Birrell have been summoned for Bench duty at this Court on Thursday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. E. Wrench, and Mr. E. Raper.

Ralph Cotton and Thomas Craig, locked up for drunkenness in the streets, were reprimanded and discharged, and John M'Donnell, apprehended for riotous behaviour on the South Head Road, was also released after an admonition.

Thomas Keogh was fined 10s. for using obscene language in George-street, in default of payment to be imprisoned for forty-eight hours.

William Goll, coloman, was apprehended under the following circumstances. Senior constable Martin having this morning about eight o'clock observed a crowd collected at the corner of Bridge and Pitt streets, and being told that a coloman was killed there went to the place and found prisoner lying in a doorway. His cab, which was near him, was much broken, and one wheel was off. He believed prisoner was seen driving about mad drunk. Prisoner was discharged.

Henry Hughes, a woodman residing at Lane Cove, was apprehended whilst asleep in his boat, which at the time was drifting on Cockatoo Island. He was in a helpless state of intoxication, and did not know where he was. Remanded till to-morrow (Thursday).

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

In Equity.—Before his Honor the Chief Justice, Primary Judge. Ecclesiastical and Insolvency Jurisdiction, at 10 o'clock a.m. In Equity at 11 o'clock a.m.:—Lambe v. Ingelow and another, part heard; Gorman v. Jones, exceptions.

Master's Office.—In the Insolvent Court-room, at 11 a.m.:—Berry v. Stirling and others, examination; Brown v. Thomas, charges; Armstrong v. Holledge, discharge.

The special jurors summoned for the Bance Court, King-street, on Thursday, the 10th August instant, will not be required to attend.

DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST.

3502 Hardy v. Bourke	3575 Bailey v. Hamilton
3505 Hardy v. Graham	3586 Lenehan v. Redmond
3507 Hardy v. O'Neil	3593 Pickering v. Smith
3524 Carr v. Waterhouse	3594 Pickering v. Nixon
3528 Blxidge v. Hamilton	3598 Spur v. Thorne
3529 Delohery v. Murphy	3607 Craig v. Hall
3530 Barlow v. Moses	3615 M'Hugh and another v. Phillips
3533 Joseph v. Havitt	
3539 Guy v. Arbuuson	3618 Devine v. Harvey
3549 Ray v. Jones	3621 Taylor v. M'Dermott
3553 Bourchier v. Johnson	3627 Wilson v. Cook
3556 Jackson v. Michael	3637 Tucker v. West
3559 Kilfinane v. Archibald	3640 Rochester v. Francis.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Police Court, 7th August.—Before Messrs. Langley and Gibbons. Ann M'Intyre, a continual offender, convicted of vagrancy, was sent to gaol for three calendar months; and Mary Cott, another vagrant, found to have no lawful means of support, was sentenced to one calendar month's imprisonment. Tuesday, 8th August.—Licensing Meeting.—Before Messrs. M'Bae, Greenup, Holroyd, N. Stewart, Gibbons, and H. Byrnes. Publicans' licenses were granted to Vince Carr, for the Red Cow Hotel, George-street; to John Holland, for the Star Inn; and a transfer of license from Vince Carr to J. W. Carr, for the General Bourke Hotel. Messrs. H. Harvey and James Pye were authorised as trustees to carry on the business of the Woolpack Inn, for the residue of the term. In the Police Court, Thomas Hart was convicted of vagrancy, and sentenced to one month's hard labour in Parramatta gaol.

Municipal Council.—The quarterly meeting of the council took place at noon on Monday. Present: Alderman Birmingham in the chair, and aldermen Burge, Flynn, Trott, and Vallack. Alderman Vallack handed in his declaration of office as alderman, and took his seat. The half-yearly balance-sheet of receipts and expenditure, as published in the *Gazette* and *Empire*, was presented, and it was resolved, upon the motion of Alderman Harvey, "That, in order to give more publicity to the council's accounts, the balance-sheet in future be published in both daily papers. From the financial statement it appeared that the debt due by the council had been reduced to about £700. It was resolved, upon the motion of alderman Birmingham, "That the Mayor be requested to instruct the Town Clerk to obtain the advice of the Crown law officers as to whether the Corporation are empowered and can enforce (for the purpose of improvement where necessary) a proper compliance with the alignment made in 1855 and proclaimed in 1856." Also, "That the Government be communicated with respecting the stoppage of the rainfall at the southern end of Church street, for the purpose of having the culverts widened or replaced by flat openings, sufficiently wide to carry off the waters." Also, "That the unfinished portions of Villiers-street and the whole of Sorrell-street, be formed by the Corporation labourers." And, "That tenders be invited from persons willing to supply stone patching for water channels at per foot lineal measurement," Alderman Burge moved, "That that portion of Hunter-street, lying between Marsden and O'Connell streets, and that portion of O'Connell-street lying between Hunter-street and the Episcopalian Burial Ground within the municipality be formed forthwith, at a cost of £20." The motion was put and carried. It was resolved that 140 tons of river metal supplied in excess of contract for 200 tons (for the bridge) be paid for at contract price (4s.), but that the contractor be at liberty to apply for 6d. per ton extra. After the transaction of other business of a formal character, the Council adjourned.

VICTORIA.

Melbourne papers to the 7th instant are to hand, per the City of Adelaide, steamer.

Monday's *Argus*, alluding to the Victorian Poultry Society's Exhibition for 1865, which ended on Saturday afternoon, remarks:—it was the admiration of all who attended, and the most captious critic would admit that, after balancing the merits of the birds all round, there has never been a better show of its kind in Victoria. Praise does not stop here, for its best quality lay in the facts that a very large proportion of the exhibitors were new, that the number was larger than on any previous occasion, and that several of the principal exhibitors in past years purposely refrained from competition, being themselves promoters of the affair. The society has earned a good name and a solid position.

The *Grenville Advocate* reports a case of death from destitution occurred near the Old Nugget Hotel, on this side of the Chinese camp, on Wednesday, about midnight. The deceased was a very old man, one James Hargraves, who had been fossicking for some time past about the neighbourhood, and living just behind the Old Nugget Hotel, in a wretched old bark hut, insufficient for purposes of shelter. A medical man was called up, but the unfortunate man was dead when he got to the place. Cold and want were apparently the proximate causes of death in this case, as it is to be feared they are but too often the case, even in this land of gold.

The *Daylesford Mercury* mentions that a gentleman who was out kangaroo hunting a few days ago caught a young one, which is a perfect curiosity, being as white as snow. It is a remarkably pretty creature, quite tame, and very lively.

Of the recent weather on the Western coast, the *Warrnambool Examiner* of Friday last thus speaks:—We think everybody agrees that the present is the most severe winter experienced here for years. The cold has been most intense, as a proof of which we may allude to the poor lambing and the backward state of the crops and gardens. The roads have not been known to be in such a fearful state for years back, and, although potatoes are at such a fine paying price at the port, yet they are worth a good price to cart in.

The following paragraph is recommended to the notice of the Royal Society of Victoria by the *Riverine Herald*:—"We do not think that the waters of the mineral springs in the banks of the Murray have ever been analysed. They possess the property of remaining perfectly cool in summer, even in the eye of the sun. It would be worth some one's while surely, to ascertain the minerals with which they are impregnated. They are perfectly sweet to the taste, and unquestionably wholesome. It is possible that they may possess valuable medicinal properties."

The *Geelong Register* says:—"It has been stated, we do not know how correctly, that our artillerymen have been the innocent cause of depriving the fishermen of the bay of their means of subsistence, and not a few lovers of the piscatorial art of their favourite amusement. It is said to be proved beyond doubt that the artillery practice with the large guns has driven the fish away, many miles from the shore, and in consequence many men who used to make a good living, both by netting and angling, have had to remove elsewhere."

Saturday's *Herald* says: The case of David Young, convicted of the Daylesford murder, has not yet been brought before the Executive, but we believe that a full inquiry into all the circumstances of the case will be made upon Wednesday next. He has not yet made any confession. The *M. A. Mail* adds:—"The wretched man is assiduously attended by Archdeacon Crawford, who is doing his utmost to bring the condemned criminal to a sense of his awful position. We believe it has come to Young's knowledge that attempts are being made to procure an arrest of judgment in his case, and, if so, it is not probable he will make any admissions until he finds that all hope of life is gone, even if he should do so at all." In a subsequent issue the same journal remarks:—"The prisoner Young is now much broken down in spirit. Those best able to judge of him assert that they are positive that the receipt of his death warrant will be the signal for his confessing the foul murder he has committed."

The Border Customs.

Monday's *Argus* says:—

The Border Customs would be the question of the day here if the subject of seaboard duties were not just now creating confusion. But though temporarily pressed into the background, it is far too important not to require speedy and satisfactory adjustment. It is a very serious matter that the trade relations of Victoria with the extensive districts beyond the Murray, whose only outlet this colony is, should be impeded or hampered by a third party's jealousy of that trade; and it is both our interest and duty that Victoria's policy towards Riverina should exhibit as marked a contrast as possible to the narrow and illiberal conduct of New South Wales. In accordance with resolutions adopted by a public meeting held at Albury, a deputation on Friday last waited on our Commissioner of Trade and Customs. There were three resolutions agreed to at the Albury meeting. The first recommended further representations to the Sydney Government of the injury inflicted by these restrictions, and the necessity of their removal. The second was to urge upon the Government in Melbourne that, inasmuch as the commerce of the trans-Murray districts is more closely allied with Melbourne than Sydney, and in view of the large consumption of Victorian goods there, the produce of those districts be allowed to pass into Victoria free. Finally if no redress be obtained through the previous resolutions, it was determined that a memorial should be forwarded to England praying her Majesty to cause such a revision of boundary arrangements "as would prevent the continuance of a system occasioning great annoyance and loss to the inhabitants of one of the most important portions of Australia." Now, it appears to us that a special opportunity is afforded to Victoria of dealing with this question in a broad, straightforward and enlightened way. We are called upon, not only by a deputation from beyond the Murray, but by our own interests, to show to the men of Riverina and to the Home authorities some really statesmanlike sense of a situation so very important in its ultimate bearings. We ought not, contentedly at least, to be fettered by the policy of Sydney; as many restrictions as possible on the border trade are her object, while just the reverse is ours. The inhabitants of Riverina now ask us to remove the duties we impose on their wine and tobacco, in consideration of their imports of our merchandise, which are so profitable to us that we are informed of Albury brass alone having imported no less than £800,000 worth within the last seven years. Even if Sydney be obstinate in reference to *her* restrictions, they ask that Victoria, at any rate, shall not follow the example. And we have every inducement to comply with the request. The early prospect of this colony becoming a great wine country must depend on the acquaintance of our people with the liquor, and their preference of it to stronger potations. It has long been pointed out that the introduction, duty free, of the light wines of the neighbouring countries would be the surest preliminary to extensive wine-growing ourselves. A popular taste would thus be cultivated for the juice of the grape instead of ardent spirits; but no such demand can arise among the bulk of the population until good colonial wine is a beverage far more extensively obtainable than at present. It would be a great boon, in every sense, to have the full benefit of the vineyards across the Murray in accelerating the change. As for tobacco, the cultivation of the plant and the manufacture have both sprung up here, but the manufacture is still considerably in excess of the cultivation: far more raw material is required than is locally produced, and a tax on the supply coming across the Murray is a tax on our own manufacturers. In a word, when we are asked to remove the duty of 5s. a gallon on wine, whose average price in Riverina is 1s. a gallon, and to remove the duty of 1s. a pound on tobacco, which is sold there for 10d. a pound, no demand is made upon us which we ought not already to have the inclination to comply with. Let us see, then, what are the obstacles to compliance. The 43rd section of the Constitution Act provided that no duty be imposed on articles imported here from any country which should not be equally imposed on the similar imported product "of every other country and place whatsoever." By this arrangement the same duty should be levied on the wine brought from Albury as on the wine of Cadiz or Oporto. But a regulation so arbitrary was altered in view of intercolonial exigencies by the Customs Act of 1857, the 250th section of which empowers the Governor in Council to make regulations and arrangements with the Governors of New South Wales and South Australia respectively, for the importation of goods by or across the Murray, "and for the imposition of duties and the amount thereof on such goods, or the exemption of the same from duties." Thus it appears that, by the letter of the existing law, we are not at liberty even to remit our own duties on those imports from the north without the consent of the New South Wales authorities. That, surely, is the very essence of absurdity. Such needs rectification. We cannot, on our own soil, benefit the people of Riverina unless their rulers are graciously pleased to approve. And, judging from the present temper of the Legislature in Sydney, it is not at all clear that any arrangement we might accomplish with the Government would not be overridden. What, therefore, ought Victoria to do? We think the course is plain. Mr. Francis promised the deputation that he would use his efforts to have an arrangement effected, provided New South Wales would reciprocate. But as for any reciprocity, in the shape of a counter removal of duties, on the part of Sydney, that concession we may regard as hopeless in the present posture of affairs. Our policy is to withdraw the duties we now levy on Riverine produce, and call upon New South Wales to acquiesce. We thereby put the onus on her. If she declines all action in the business, she assumes an attitude flagrantly oppressive towards the people of Riverina, and at once furnishes them with an unanswerable claim for redress from the Home Government. In any case, the step would be a graceful and very suitable recognition here of the importance of our mercantile relations with a tract of country in which so much of our capital is invested, and which contains in its population so many of our former citizens. When the interests of Riverina and Victoria become substantially the same, and they are fast becoming so, it will no longer be possible for artificial arrangements to frustrate nature and geography, and their formal union will come to pass as a matter of course.

TASMANIA.

We have Hobart Town and Launceston papers to the 3rd instant.

The Colonial Treasurer of Tasmania stated in the House of Assembly a few days ago, that it was not the intention of the colonial Government to propose an address of condolence to the Government at Washington, in reference to the assassination of President Lincoln:—"In Melbourne, an address had been voted, but in Adelaide an opposite course had been followed. Before he had seen the Adelaide telegrams, he had consulted his colleagues and decided that, as an address had been voted by the Imperial Parliament, and this colony formed a portion of the Empire, an address from this colony was not necessary."

The *H. T. Advertiser* has the following upon the "gold prospects" of Tasmania:—"We are in a position to state that Messrs. Edwards and Risby are progressing favourably with their shaft at Fingal. They are now down about seventy-five feet, and the stone which has been obtained from this depth looks very promising. In one piece of the stone is embedded a very considerable nugget. Mr. Dickenson, a gentleman from Victoria, has applied for and obtained from the Government a grant of ninety acres of land at Fingal, on which he, in conjunction with five others, intends commencing operations immediately."

The *Launceston Times*, of 31st ultimo, writing of the Den diggings, has the following:—The interest of the community in these diggings has been considerably increased by the fact that Mr. Gould, the commissioner, who is now in town, has brought up with him two or three nice nuggets, with some small nuggety gold, weighing in all 15 dwts. 6 grs. The gold is of the same "reefy" character as that which has before been sent to town, and is the result of Stuart and party's last week's work; or, rather, of three half days' work only, Saturday and part of Friday's stuff not having been washed. The gold seems to be to a great extent local, but it is evidence of the existence of a rich reef in the neighbourhood, though not necessarily of alluvial diggings of any great extent.

The following is the latest respecting the Den diggings:—A letter appeared the other day in the *H. T. Mercury*, signed "R. Forbes," in which the writer stated that "he and two others were finding gold in some quantity in a gully north-east of the Devil's Den, named by them Cradle Gully, and that on one day they cradled nearly 3 oz. of the precious metal." It seems to be the general impression that this letter is a hoax.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

By way of Victoria we have Adelaide papers to the 4th instant.

The conduct of the Government Resident at Adam Bay was very generally condemned, and it was thought that he would be superseded. The *Register* of the 3rd instant says:—"Information reached Adelaide on Monday, 1st August, that two blacks had been killed at Messrs. Lake's station, Youltureroo, near Barrier Ranges, and so far as we are able to learn the particulars are as follows:—On the 14th July, a black applied to Mr. William Lake for permission to visit a flock of ewes and lambs, shepherded by a lubra, about half a mile from the station. Permission was refused, as he had a number of dogs with him, which it was suspected had destroyed some lambs which were found dead the night before. He, however, went, and on returning was taxed with his disobedience, and cautioned not to repeat the visit. He then asked and obtained leave to bring the horses up to the station in the morning; but as Mr. Lake was proceeding towards the hut, distant about 300 yards from the wurleys, he was overtaken by the black, who seized him by the collar, and held a spear in a threatening position over his head. Mr. Lake seized and broke the weapon, and struck the native with a portion of it, who threw upon made off. Shortly afterwards, in company with a person named Maloney, Mr. Lake set out for a locality some two miles off, where a flock of weaners was being shepherded by another black, who it was believed would be joined by the native already mentioned. On reaching the spot the two blacks came upon Mr. Lake from different quarters, and one of them speared him, the weapon breaking off and leaving about nine inches of it fixed in his back. Mr. Lake then fired at his assailant with shot; and the other native who had in the meanwhile come up behind him with the evident intention of striking him with a heavy waddy, was encountered by Maloney, who felled him with a stroke of a sword he held in his hand. The black, who had first come upon Mr. Lake, then endeavoured to stab that gentleman with a sharp pointed waddy, and subsequently succeeded in wresting the sword from Maloney. Mr. Lake thereupon sprang on him and stabbed him with a knife, after which he scrambled over the sheep-yard and made off. The two whites then returned to the hut, where it was found necessary to cut the clothes off Mr. Lake's back, and the spear head was only extracted with great difficulty. The next morning persons were sent to look after the blacks, and came upon two new-made graves, out of which two bodies of aboriginals were dug, conjectured to be those of the blacks engaged in the fight of the day before, it being supposed that the lubras had buried them during the night. We understand that the police authorities have taken steps to cause an official investigation to be made into the affair."

On the subject of Civil Service salaries in Adelaide, the same paper states that considerable disappointment was felt on Monday by the poorer clerks in the Government service at the fact that no addition had been made to their salaries, in accordance with the recommendation of the House of Assembly.

An extraordinary scene (says the *Adelaide Telegraph* of the 29th) took place at the land auction mart of Messrs. Green and Wadham on Friday, on the occasion of the special sale of agricultural land on the Alma Plains. At 11 o'clock the ample Exchange Mart was crowded to the doors. The first lot, consisting of three sections, was knocked down at £5 1s. per acre, and a little before 2 o'clock, Mr. Green was still selling at the rate of £4 7s. per acre. One peculiar feature of the sale was that nine years' credit was given, and cash payment refused a circumstance which occasioned dissatisfaction to several parties. The land sold amounted to 7807 acres, which realised a total of £34,997 2s.

AUSTRALIAN NOTES.

(From the Wimmera Correspondent of the Avoca Advertiser.)

A Strange Bird.—Last season, I may state, was one of the driest that has been felt by the inhabitants of the Wimmera for the last twenty years, and as a singular consequence of this I was shown a species of bird, whose *habitat* is Cooper's Creek, which had visited the district in large flocks. I refer to the ibis, a bird that so closely resembles the Egyptian species as at once to suggest its name. It is precisely similar, though smaller in form, and the beak has the same long slender curved proportions as the *ibis religiosa*. The plumage is dark, with grey—almost white—under the wings; round the neck, and partially on the breast, the character of the feathers is coarser, and of a texture much resembling straw. While on this subject I may state that there is a species of black cockatoo found here, far different from those usually caught in other parts of the country, the tail feathers being beautifully marked by a rich yellow, barred with black. I can convey but a faint idea of the beauty and warmth of the colouring by description, but I may add that the yellow is of the deepest and brightest I have ever seen, shaded off, if I remember rightly, with a faint crimson, and then merging into the narrow black bars. This is the bird, I should think, for live specimens of which such large prices have been offered in Melbourne and England.

Aboriginal Belles.—The aboriginals are comparatively plentiful here, as they visit this place at intervals when they grow weary of staying at the mission station; and from what I could learn I imagine there is but little difference between their habits and the habits of those dwelling on the Murray and other places. I was informed by a gentleman who has had frequent opportunities of observing their modes of life, that some of the Wimmera tribes differ in the system of incantation they pursue for the purpose of obtaining a speedy vegeance on their enemies. If a tribe, or one of a tribe, wishes to occasion the death of any person, they shape a number of sticks much like that which would be presented by one-half of a boomerang ovally pointed at both ends. These they bind into a bundle, tie in a peculiar manner, and wrap up in a cloth. After repeating a spell over the wooden charms, they place them in the fork of a tree, and it is supposed that the person against whom the incantation has been directed will be unfailingly visited with some kind of malady that must end in death. A lady of the neighbourhood found one of these bundles, and terrified a number of the tribe when she opened it and asked for an explanation. They supposed she had obtained them for the purpose of testing their efficacy on one of themselves; but after repeated assurances of the harmlessness of her intention they consented to explain the object they were designed to serve. Not one of them, however, could be induced to touch the bundle, of which they manifested the utmost terror. Regarding the ladies of noble blood, and others who belong to the tribes, I may remark—although I don't mention it as a characteristic of them alone—that they are passionately fond of crinoline. One of these aboriginal belles will do almost anything for a circlet of steel hoops; indeed, they do not now consider themselves presentable except their skirts are expanded by this civilised contrivance, and on various occasions they have persistently hidden when devoid of it.

Travellers.—On my way to Horsham, and I should think about six or seven miles from Longerenong, I saw before me a group of "travellers"—that is, of those wanderers who traverse the country with swags; I counted twelve in all. They were seated near a gate, through which the road ran into an adjoining paddock; and owing to the soft nature of the soil and the tenacious mud of the crab-holes, the trap in which I was travelling made scarcely any noise, and they were unaware of my approach until I was within a short distance of them. They were singing, led by one of their number, who possessed a remarkably loud voice, the choruses being taken up from time to time with much enthusiasm. The burden of the song was, "As we lay till next day in the bay," &c., and as the leader told how the dreadful "thunder" roared, the audience seemed to be in a state of wrapt attention. I did not enjoy the music long, however, for a snort of the horse having made itself heard above the vocalist they all turned round, and, recognising me, looked very much as if they were caught. Doubtless if I had met them under any other circumstances they would have allowed me to pass after the usual manner of travellers, or have obligingly opened the gate for me, as most did, on many subsequent occasions; but their spirit of "chaff" or mischief was roused, I think, by the little *contretemps*. Anxious to learn more of the habits of this class of our population, I pulled up, and asked them generally if they were looking for work? The vocalist, who took the office of spokesman, and who looked as though his mode of life agreed with him remarkably well, answered me, as nearly as I can remember, as follows:—"Yes, *sir*, we're a wanderin' about this inospitable country seekin' for work, but can't git it; our shoes is nearly wore out, and the feet of the infant here is blistered." The vocalist pointed to "the infant,"—a good-humoured laughing-looking little man, who seemed to be the fattest and merriest of the party. "You see, *sir*," continued my informant, "We're a beguilin' time like, not havin' work to do, and the infant bein' unable to continue his journey on account of the blisters." "How far ar you going to-night?" I ventured to ask. "Likely enough," replied vocalist, "we'll pull up at Longaron." "And then?" "Then we'll ask for jobs, which they 'ont have none, and we'll go on to the next place." "But when do you expect to get work?" I inquired. "Likely at shearin' time; and till then we've got to wander about the country, with no rest, an' less hard tack." This information was accompanied with sundry winks at those of the twelve who had not dropped off, and slowly proceeded on their route, the state of the "infant's" blisters apparently affording room for much suppressed merriment. I had gathered up the reins, and was about proceeding, when the spokesman informed me that in his opinion I could not do a more charitable action than by giving "infant" a seat into Horsham, "considering the blisters." Anxious to learn as much as possible of this class, who live in hundreds in the district, I willingly consented, but to my surprise "the infant" refused, although one of the party said, as an inducement, "Maybe the cove 'll give ye a job." "Thank ye for nothin'," replied the object of their solicitude, shouldering his swag and trudging away quickly, with no outward or visible sign of the infirmity before mentioned. When I had driven a few yards, one of the party called out, "Hi, your springs is loose;" another wished me to tell some one he "was askin' kindly after 'im;" and amidst a shower of such sparkling witticisms I drove away. From what I saw there, and have subsequently learned, I believe this is a fair sample of a class of men who live in the Wimmera district from year to year without working, except at the busy time of sheep-shearing, when they consent to take employment for a few months. Knots of them are to be met with on any of the bush tracks, all seeming very well contented with their positions and prospects; they look forward to shearing as to a time when they can earn a few pounds, and with this they sojourn to the nearest public-house or grog shanty, and spend a brief period in riot and debauchery.

TOM TAYLOR'S LIFE AND TIMES OF SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

(From the Spectator, May 20.)

Sir Joshua Reynolds was born in 1723, the year of Sir Christopher Wren's death. He died aged sixty-nine in 1792, the year in which Benjamin West was elected President of the Royal Academy. Sir Joshua's father, Samuel Reynolds,—painted by the son, "a ruddy, round-faced, smooth-visaged man, almost bald, and with a sweet and placid expression,"—was a clergyman, schoolmaster, and former fellow of Balliol College, Oxford,—so innocent-hearted, simple-minded, and so absent, that his friends "likened him to Fielding's Parson Adams." The parentage of great men, always curious, is seldom suggestive in the proportion of their fame. In the case of Sir Joshua Reynolds, it may please some minds to trace the rustic simplicity and gentleness of the father and scholar in the worldly simplicity and gentleness of the son and painter. Allan Cunningham has supposed that the painter's early education was neglected by the absent schoolmaster, and his supposition seems to have been founded on sundry cases of misspelling. The first Napoleon could not be said to be uneducated, yet he could hardly spell twenty consecutive words. In idle hours, when his memory was not touched by discussion and the natural sequence of association, he constantly betrayed gross ignorance of common things, and, which was still more astonishing to the clever men around him, he often seemed wildly ignorant of the commonest facts in his favourite study—history, while at other times, when warmed into argument, he astonished them by the minuteness and reconditeness of his acquirements and the brilliancy and grandeur of his historical generalisations. In this respect Sir Joshua Reynolds, so fundamentally unlike him in most other things, greatly resembled that emperor. He inherited from his father a singular and happy carelessness about trifles, which contrasted curiously with his extreme diligence and his theory of minute devotion to his calling. "If you take too much care of yourself, Nature will cease to take care of you," was "a noble maxim out of the mouth of a Mr. Mudge" which Samuel Reynolds was fond of quoting, and he probably translated it for the benefit of his children into, "If you take too much care of a child's education, he will cease to take care of his own." Mr. Taylor shows that Sir Joshua did take care, an almost Amberician care, of his own education, whether his father neglected it or not. "He was fond of literary composition. . . . The earliest accounts of him prove him to have been a thinker. In his boyhood he composed rules of conduct for himself." (One of these, another variation on "the noble maxim of Mr. Mudge," was that the great principle of being happy in this world is not to mind, or be affected with, small things. Sir Joshua carefully adhered to it through life.) It is plain, too, that he must have acquired a considerable amount of Latin, from the deference paid to his scholarship by Johnson, and what he acquired of it must have been acquired in early life. Besides, a school *Orid* of his, well thumbed, is now in the possession of his grand-nephew, Mr. Reynolds Gwatkin.

Drawing of some sort seems to have been a favourite amusement with the "ten, or eleven, or twelve" children of which Joshua was one. But he was the least expert, and the others nicknamed him the *clown* in consequence. As in many other instances, the clown of the family ripened into the greater man. Eagles take more growing than sparrows. One of the truest symptoms of future eminence is not early success, but the early formation of lofty ideals, and the tendency in early life to be inflamed with the description of lofty ideals, in short a tendency to gaze at the sun. In later life the earlier ideals have faded away or given place to others, but not without having left their mark on the mental stature. The earlier enthusiasms may die, do die, the habits of thought remain. Sir Joshua when a boy read an inflated treatise by Richardson on the prospects of English art, which he afterwards told Malone "so delighted and inflamed his mind that Raphael appeared to him superior to the most illustrious names of ancient or modern time." The engravings in Dryden's edition of *Plutarch's Lives*, but still more Jacob Cat's celebrated *Book of Emblems*, also made an early impression upon him. At twelve he had painted a tolerably bad portrait of the Rev. Thomas Smart, tuter in the family of the future first Lord Edgecumbe. But his fates were still weighing. He narrowly escaped being made an apothecary, and indeed was sensible enough when the question was mooted to tell his father, who dabbled in pharmacy, he would rather be an apothecary than an ordinary painter. Later in life, when he set up a coach, emblazoned by Catton with the four seasons, and his sister, a shy woman, whom he commanded to drive in it alone, objected to it as too fine, he said, "What, would you have one like an apothecary's carriage?" But he was now only seventeen. The end of it was that his father paid £120 as a premium to apprentice him to Hudson, a pupil of the Richardson whose books had fired Joshua's mind, and whose pictures Sir Joshua, looking over them half a century later, described as "cold and hard," though "scientifically good." Two years later, while Joshua was still under Hudson, Dr. Huxham, looking at a drawing of Lascoon, said "that he who drew that would be the first hand in England." Meanwhile the lad writes to his father that "he is the happiest creature alive." He is sent one day to a sale of pictures, and obtains a surreptitious shake of the hand with the author of the "Rape of the Lock," as Pope moves up through the crowd, amid loud whispers of "Mr. Pope, Mr. Pope," and shaking hands on all sides with his friends, shakes the hand of Joshua thrust out boy-like under some one else's arm. Suddenly, in a fit of jealousy it seems, Hudson turns him out of doors without warning upon a trumpery pretext, and the boy returns to Devonshire. His success, however, was now sealed. In a short time he "had painted twenty portraits," including that of the Lieutenant-Governor of Plymouth, and "had ten more bespoke." So his old father wrote, who was fond and proud of his son. Hudson seems to have thought better of his jealousy. Joshua on his side was of a remarkably swe

MERINO WOOLS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

(From the Australasian, August 5th.)

The breeders of merino sheep are not likely to have felt much flattered by the warning of the English judges, not to introduce the blood of the Leicester sheep too freely, for although, say these judges, such a course may at the present moment, and "under exceptional circumstances," be profitable, there is a danger of its shutting out the producers of such wool from the competing favours of two important classes of buyers, namely, foreigners, and the consumers of clothing wool in England. This caution was, no doubt, well meant, but we should have been told, at the same time, for whom it was intended, as the *coarsest* of the wool submitted to the opinion of the judges, both here and in England, was professedly from merinos without a cross of other blood in them, the size and weight both of fleece and carcass being derived from the French Rambouillets, which again are said to have been brought to their greater size and weight by selection and high feeding only, and to be therefore pure merinos still. No doubt there has been much crossing in France with coarse-woolled sheep, and Dishley merinos, Cotswold merinos, Southdown merinos, and several other avowedly cross breeds of merinos have been established there, but the pure merino has also been brought to a large size, and the character of its wool quite altered, and to this, as far as we are informed, is due the only coarseness apparent in any of the wools which held a prominent place amongst those entered for the intercolonial prizes. And notwithstanding the protest, the very coarsest wool was placed first by the English judges, as it was here, with the remark by them that it was "well grown, good useful wool, but very skirty." Not a word is said in the report on this or any of the other samples about any objectionable appearances of the sheep which produced them having been crossed, unless the being "very skirty" may mean as much, but that cannot well be, for the Messrs. Learmonth's wool, which was placed third, was described as "excellent combing, well bred, and in very good condition, but with rather large proportion of skirts." Now it is very well known that the sheep bred by these gentlemen have no Leicester or other coarse blood in them, so that if the skirtiness was the supposed indication of this the judges were altogether under a mistake. And indeed the prize samples appear to have been as objectionable in this way as any others, if not the most so, from which we should suppose that heavy skirts are not such a disadvantage after all if the wool in these be not altogether too coarse or curly, which last was the fault found with the fleeces belonging to another breeder of true merinos. A few lots of the fleeced wool were allowed to be well skirted, but none of the prize samples were so distinguished, the fine and even fleeces having apparently been too light to take a leading place, where the value of the whole was the test of merit. This, then, brings us back to the original question as to whether coarse and heavy fleeces do not pay better than those that are at the same time finer and lighter, and the English judges themselves would appear to allow that they do, notwithstanding their warning. They placed the heaviest and coarsest bale first, and the buyers very nearly endorsed their opinion; though not quite, for the higher price per pound for the bale placed third, which was also one of the heaviest of the lighter lot, brought the actual price realised for this to a few shillings more. The bale placed second, one of the still lighter ones, described as "a beautiful bale, good combing, and superior as to breed and quality," did not bring within £7 of the price obtained for either of those, the difference of seventy pounds in weight not having been by any means counterbalanced by the extra few pence a pound. Thus the judges, where they did not err in their theory in regard to fineness, were the most astray in their awards.

In regard to the greasy wool they were more nearly correct, the bale which they placed first having realised far and away the highest price. This being stated to Mr. Shaw, and contained wool similar to that which, although placed second here, was objected to by many for its being so heavy and full of yolk, it realised in London, however, the highest price per lb. obtained for any of the greasy wool, only two other lots fetching as much, and the sixty fleeces weighed 675 lb., or nearly eight pounds each, a great weight for ewes wool, none of the other lots coming within a pound of this average. The English judges say of this that it had a "deal of locks, was very heavy, and of good breed," while they give a much higher character to the wool in some of the other bales, weight again gaining the day, even though they valued the first at threepence halfpenny a pound less than some of the other wools, which only fetched the same when sold. In this class there was the greatest discrepancy of prices, one bale of New South Wales wool, as well as we remember, only fetching £18 to £4, while the first prize bale fetched £35 14s. This particular bale, so unpleasantly distinguished, was described as "in fair condition, but poor bred, and mostly clothing," and was in fact the only bale of clothing wool, one or two of the others containing a mixture of combing and clothing, and fetching a higher price accordingly.

Coming to the last class, that for the most valuable washed fleece wool with the skirts and coarser parts removed, we find still more decided testimony in favour of long and strong staple, even though the second prize wool was the finest in the lot. It will be remembered that this last, belonging to Mr. Kermode, was first here, and was declared by our judges to be in magnificent condition and to have every good quality, while the London judges also allowed it to be superb, both as to condition and quality," though not long in the staple, but sufficiently long for the French combers. With all this praise, however, the Messrs. Learmonth's two bales were placed before it, and of the last of the two it was said that nothing more could be desired with reference to quality, condition, length, or breed, and that such wool would, for certain purposes, be bought regardless of price. This did fetch the highest price—38s. 2½d. per lb.—exceeding one bale not placed by the judges, and bid for in mistake; but the very fine wool which they gave second prize to, and which was so highly praised here, did not fetch so much as five of the coarser samples, which the judges passed over with faint commendation. Thus it appears that the buyers will give more for the strong and comparatively heavy than for even the very finest of combing wools, if these have not length. The French manufacturers have more delicate machinery, and produce finer fabrics than the English, and therefore require, and can use, finer wool for combing; but it is plain that these will not fetch the highest price in those markets to which the bulk of our produce goes.

Why, then, should the English judges have warned us so earnestly against what, we must suppose, they took but as an increase to the length and strength of our merino wools, for the use of the word "Leicester" was evidently owing to a misconception on their part? They gave the prizes to the heaviest fleeces and samples, and where they did not do so, the very plainly expressed opinion of the buyers proved them to be wrong. Of all the exhibitors, Messrs. Learmonth were decidedly the most successful, and it is well-known to all sheepowners here, that their object as been from the first to get the heaviest fleece with a great a degree of fineness as is compatible with his, but never to sacrifice weight and length of staple to this latter quality, and their success on this occasion only corroborates the opinion of so many of the flockowners here who have found by experience that the Ercildown rams are the most profitable to buy, even at a high price. Their progeny have weight of fleece, together with moderate size of carcass, and are in fact the best paying sort of sheep. Mr. Shaw, and some of the other breeders of Australian merinos, will have as good in time, but only by following in the same path, and cultivating a similar sort of sheep. Mr. Kermode has, we believe, been breeding partly from German sheep of late; but certainly this intercolonial exhibition of wools has done nothing to establish the fame of any of the imported sheep except the Rambouillets. The only wool entered from the progeny of these carried off first prizes both here and in London, though we believe a much better sample of it could have been found. The price realised in London was certainly not the highest by a few shillings a bale, but was still fine enough to prove the judges to have been very nearly right in their estimate. Now, if such was the case with the washed fleeces, the heaviest bale of greasy wool also taking the first prize, and fetching twice as much money as the only bale of clothing wool, while the long and strong wool is first in the third class, the natural inference is that our flock masters are right in cultivating these qualities, without paying much for the good opinion of the two classes of buyers said to be so important, namely the foreigners, and the English buyers of clothing wools. No doubt, coarse wools have fallen a little in value of late, but these are the wools of English and cross-bred sheep, not of merinos such as we speak of now. The best quality of combing wools, produced by these alone, have not fallen comparatively in value, nor are they likely to do so any more than all raw material for clothing purposes may fall somewhat for a time, as cotton does. No, the demand for spun woollen yarn must increase steadily, while that for felted cloth, or broadcloth, is very unlikely to improve ever much; and as the climate and soil of this part of Australia at least appear to be eminently suited for the production of the very best sort of combing wool, that we should continue to cultivate, notwithstanding the expressed opinion of the English judges to the contrary.

FROM LONDON TO PERSEPOLIS.

(From the Times, May 2.)

From London to Persepolis must be a very agreeable journey as performed by John Ussher, F.R.G.S. Including wanderings in Daghestan, Georgia, Armenia, Kurdistan, Mesopotamia, and Persia, he seems to have had a very pleasant time of it. He appears to have rolled on castors through the Caucasus, to have been passed on by one Russian commandant to another, to have partaken of excellent dinners, to have had pretty women to admire everywhere, especially the fair Georgians at Kutais, and to have enjoyed *en route* all that a gentleman and a man of taste and means could desire and deserve. Mr. Ussher is truly a *prince charmant*, and the fairies seem to have had him in their especial care, for we have rarely seen a book of travels in which so much was seen so rapidly, so cheaply, and so easily, and in which the scenery, the antiquities, the people, and their picturesque attire impressed the author's mind with such gentlemanly satisfaction.

Mr. Ussher appears to have had no particular object in view, except to amuse himself, and he did so with a spirit and a verve which enable him to amuse others in the brisk and pleasant narrative of his adventures. His book is heavy to hold, but it is light to read, and the reader who could not accompany him in person will have the compensation of accompanying him with a sympathetic imagination.

Mr. Ussher's route lay by way of Vienna and the Danube, Odessa, Sebastopol, and Kertch, and at Kertch he fell in with some 250 Circassian emigrants, two-thirds of whom were women and children, in a sad state of dirt and wretchedness. The Circassian men on board, of all classes, were, on the contrary, fine, handsome-looking fellows, with such an independent free air and gait as to make one wonder how they could be of the same race with the women. They all possessed remarkably fine, noble-looking features, which would be envied by many a European patrician; some of them resembling much in the character of their countenances the late Emperor Nicholas. Yet, immediately on the last bargeful of them coming alongside at Kertch, the captain, holding in his hand a large bagful of Persian powder, plentifully besprinkled the decks above and below with this infallible insect destroyer, but for which, he assured his other passengers, it would be impossible for him to continue taking on board any cabin passengers, such was the amount of vermin which accompanied each consignment of these voluntary exiles.

Poti, the port of Tiflis on the Black Sea, or ancient Phasis, is intended to become, in spite of the deadly climate, some day or other, a large city. A sluggish, dirty river, of a sickly pea-soup-looking tinge, that is also to be seen at the bulina mouth of the Danube, has its exit through a long narrow street of wretched dwellings which composes the entire seaport. Filth and fever abound here, and one can be scarcely surprised at this, if we take into account the unwholesome and disgusting accessories of the site. Madame Jacquot, a lively little Frenchwoman, who kept the "hotel" there, consoled Mr. Ussher on his landing to the best of her ability. Yet in the midst of her anxieties and distresses she preserved the gaiety and cheerfulness inherent apparently in Frenchwomen, skipped about gaily to supply the few wants of her fewer customers, shrugged her shoulders, gave and received compliments as if she were in her lamented France, and made the most of her long thick black hair.

In the evening at Maran, Mr. Ussher was gratified by his first sight of Georgian beauty in the person of the daughter of one of the Government officials belonging to the place. Tall and slight, her beauty appeared to great advantage in the Georgian costume which she wore—an embroidered jacket and waistcoat with light-coloured petticoat, and on her head a velvet diadem or band thickly covered with gold ornaments, from under which a long white veil of gauze, like that of a bride, fell over her shoulders. Thus tastefully dressed she looked "beautiful exceedingly," quite coming up to the generally entertained idea of Georgian loveliness. The grateful observer afterwards learnt at Tiflis that this young lady was with justice considered one of the prettiest girls in Georgia.

Kutais, some twenty miles distant from Maran, and to which Mr. Ussher proceeded quickly and comfortably, is, he says, famed among all the Caucasian provinces for the beauty of its women, and it would seem to merit its reputation. Dressed in their becoming native costume, the women and girls sit out in the evenings before their doors on the balconies, and on the flat roofs of their houses, and it really would be difficult to find a plain-looking one among them. Their features are regular, their eyes, eyelashes, eyebrows, and hair are always of the same colour—a rich, deep, clear brown—and they are endowed with that grace in walking which in Europe is said to be the peculiar gift of the Spanish women. Mr. Ussher quotes an interesting passage from old Chardin, who wrote nearly 200 years ago, and who seems never to tire of praising their loveliness in which he attributes to them, however, in addition, other qualities which Mr. Ussher says he hopes they no longer possess. Chardin said:—"Mingrelia breeds very good blood, so that the men are very well shaped and the women very handsome. Those that are of any quality carry always in their countenances some certain features and graces which are very charming. Besides, they have those obliging glances that win the affections of all that behold them, and seem as it were to command their love. They dress themselves with all the curiosity they can. They wear a veil which covers only the top and hinder part of their head. They are naturally very subtle, and of clear and quick apprehension." At this point of old Chardin's description we pause and observe what a delightful society this must be to sojourn among, how agreeable to the eye, how entertaining to the fancy, how soothing to the soul and all its accessories. But then he proceeds to ascribe to them qualities which are not so consolatory to our complacency at their attractions. He says:—"They are extremely civil, full of ceremonies and compliments, but otherwise the wickedest women in the world—haughty, furious, perfidious, deceitful, cruel, and impudent, so that there is no sort of wickedness they will not put in execution. The men are endowed with all these mischievous qualities, with some addition. There is no wickedness to which their inclinations do not naturally carry them. But all are addicted to thievery. That they make their study; that they make their whole employment, their pastime, and their glory. Assassination, murder, and lying are among them esteemed to be noble and brave actions; and, for all other vices, they are virtues in Mingrelia." And the old traveller, who seems to have narrowly escaped with his life from the hands of some lawless chiefs, adds, as a climax to his disgust:—"Almost all the Mingrelians, both men and women, even the most noble and wealthy, never have but one shirt and one pair of breeches at a time, which last them at least a year, in all which time they never wash them above three times." We observe, and it is significant, that Mr. Ussher himself does not endorse these observations of old Chardin. He, on the other hand, seems to have gone on his way, comforting himself and consoling this bevy of Georgian beauties, a man of taste, a lover of the sex, a very accomplished and successful gentleman. Their small boys, says Mr. Ussher, possessing the same taste for melody that characterises their *confreres* of Paris and London, delight exceedingly in whistling airs from Rigoletto, which had been the opera at Tiflis the preceding winter.

Tiflis, which was Mr. Ussher's next stage, is a very picturesque city, placed on a strange and inconvenient site, but abounding in great varieties of costume, and consisting of a very polyglot population, in addition to the native Georgians, of Armenians, Persians, Tartars, Russians, and Germans, the latter have a thriving colony there, having emigrated in the year 1818, for reasons connected with religion, chiefly from Wurtemberg, and they were welcomed by the Russian Government—that sensible and tolerant Government—who at first assigned them land near Odessa, but shortly after, at their own request, transferred them to the neighbourhood of Tiflis, where they now seem to flourish, many of them being reported very rich. They have been of much use in introducing ploughs, carts, &c., of a better description than those previously used in the country there. Before their arrival all agricultural implements were of a most primitive description. At present, partly on account of their propinquity to the town, and partly because of the better quality of the productions grown by them, the German settlers have the monopoly of the fruits and vegetables consumed in Tiflis. They still wear their German costume, and in their blue blouses and flat oilskin caps, the long pipe with painted Chinese bowl hanging from their lips, are at once distinguished from the surrounding population wherever met with. Although the difference of their religion and habits tends naturally to keep them aloof from the other inhabitants, their inoffensive manners and scrupulous honesty have made them universally popular among their neighbours.

Although to penetrate into Daghestan and travel over the country so long the theatre of war between Schamyl and the Russians was one of the traveller's chief objects, yet from every one whom he met and conversed with on the subject he received the most discouraging reports as to its practicability. The Russian officers whom he questioned shook their heads, and even Mr. Rice, an English architect, who had been a resident at Tiflis for many years, smiled at his entertaining such an idea in the unsettled state of the country. But Mr. Ussher persevered in his own intent, and found the route very safe and the facilities for traversing it very commodious, a European saddle being one of the requisites, his experience of Cossack equipment on the ride from Poti to Maran not being easily forgotten. On the way to Vladikavkas he says, nothing could be wilder or more gloomily grand than the defile through which they drove. The enormous granite mountains, piled one over the other, and their summits capped for thousands of feet (the Kasbeck being 16,000 feet in height) with perpetual snow, are as it were reft in twain by the river, which forms thus a passage for itself, boiling and foaming at the bottom of an abyss, the walls of which are sometimes 2000 feet in perpendicular height. In some degree the pass of Daniel resembles that of the St. Gothard about the vicinity of the Devil's Bridge; but the mountains being much higher and the scenery on a very much larger scale, it is far more imposing, and is probably nowhere surpassed in gloomy magnificence. The road here is the only means of conveyance by land of heavy materials from Russia to Persia and Turkey in Europe; and already, though apparently in such bad condition, enormous sums have been spent upon it, the Emperor Nicholas once declaring, when asked to defray some additional expense, that it had already cost as much as if it had been paved with silver roubles.

Shortly after leaving Vladikavkas the traveller came upon the steppe, the boundless plain stretching away to the north as far as the eye could reach, and dotted with a number of sepulchral mounds of all sizes. A chain of villages, which are in fact forts, inhabited by colonies of Cossacks, who, in consideration of the military service they perform, are exempt from taxation, forms the celebrated line of the Caucasus, which affords protection from the attacks of the mountaineers, both to the colonists themselves and to the nomads of the steppe. These village forts are erected at a few miles' distance from each other at the foot of the mountains, the entire way from the Black Sea to the Caspian.

By this route Mr. Ussher arrived at the Grosna, where he was received by the Count Yevdachimoff, who had played such an arduous part in the subjugation of Schamyl, and who has received the highest honours the Emperor could grant, including now the supreme command of the force which is operating in Central Asia. From Arsanoe, with an escort augmented by fifty Cossacks, the traveller arrived at the new Russian fort of Videgne, which had supplanted the stronghold of Schamyl, and which is intended to become the permanent head-quarters of a regiment of the Russian army of the Caucasus.

Mr. Ussher visited the various fortresses of Schamyl, and Gounib, the Gibraltar of the Caucasus, his last refuge, a place which is a gigantic natural fortification. Schamyl, who expected that the Russians would put him to death on his surrender, is now comfortably settled at Kalouga with a pension of 12,000 roubles a-year from the Russian Government, his wives and family having soon after followed him from the Caucasus. The view of Gounib from Chegeer, which is one of the illustrations of Mr. Ussher's book, presents one of the most remarkable conformations of a mountain we have ever beheld in any similar book of travels. Mr. Ussher, after visiting this extraordinary summit, was entertained at Kutlish by Prince Chavchavadzey, and next at Gengutai, the fortified house of Ileschid Khan, the younger brother of Ibrahim, Khan of the Avars. Thence he shortly quitted the mountain district of Daghestan, and drove rapidly in the direction of the Caspian. Derbend, which he reached in two or three days' time, and which is called in Turkish "the closed gates," must be a very important place from the description of Mr. Ussher, and his arrival there apparently caused much curiosity, no European traveller having passed since Alexandre Dumas, who seems to have discovered there "archives" of something concerning the existence of which nothing was known before or after his visit, but on which he has enlarged in one of his remarkable volumes to no small extent. In short, if we interpret Mr. Ussher aright, we infer that he thinks the great Alexandre perpetrated a hoax on his credulous countrymen.

Here Mr. Ussher was most kindly received by Prince Melikoff, who inquired very particularly for his late antagonist, General Williams. He informed Mr. Ussher that there were many places in the still unconquered districts of the Western Caucasus where Italian inscriptions on ancient tombs were said by returned deserters to exist, and many ruins of Christian churches, showing in their architecture proofs of the European origin of their founders or builders, are reported yet to remain in the defiles of the mountains. Judging by the number of pilgrims to the once frequented Ateish Dja, the sanctuary at Baku, Mr. Ussher infers that the religion of Zoroaster must be in a very effete and exhausted condition in the country where for so many centuries it was the sole form of worship, and whence it was so widely diffused.

We must now make a very brief reference to the remainder of Mr. Ussher's book,—how he visited Tiflis, Kars, the ruins of Ani, the monasteries of Koshavank and Etchmiadzin, Erivan, &c., and scanned the enormous proportions of Mount Ararat, and heard the superstitious legends which are told respecting it. He was received by Emin Pasha, by a Kurdish chief also; he visited the wonderful town of Van, and made out the inscription of Xerxes with the aid of a good telescope; had a view of lovely Athemar from Aghavank, saw women with rings through their noses, and multitudinous white Persian cats; surveyed the castle of the ancient Beys of Bitlis, called upon the American missionaries resident at Bitlis, admired the pretty, young, and graceful wife of one of them; visited Diarbekir, saw the vast ruins of the fortress of Merdin, the catacombs and great Roman frontier fortress of Dara; passed by Nisibin, Dresiech, crossed the Tigris, rode over to the scene of Mr. Layard's excursion at Kouyunjik, enjoyed a colloquy with the Patriarch of the Roman Catholic Chaldees, visited Sheikh Adi, the sacred place of the Yezeedis, and ascertained some curious particulars about this singular sect; descended the Tigris on a kelek, a species of Persian raft, and chaffed an old sheikh on the bank by the way; reached Bagdad for Christmas-day, and ate orthodox roast beef and plum pudding in the heart of the city of Haroun Alraschid; visited the mosque of Hossein, the venerable burial-place of Ezekiel, the ruins of Cush, the Birs Nimrud, the ruins of the cities of Ctisiphon and Seleucia, the tomb of Mahomet's barber; played at a cricket match in the desert, which the Arabs looking on ascribed to that universal insanity with which they suppose all infidels to be possessed; visited the first cousin of the Shah, who was very pressing with his raki; took a very contemptuous view of Tom Moore's "Bower by Bendemeer's stream," finding it to be a stagnant canal filled with puddle, and with no rose, no bush even six inches high in which a bird could hide itself. How he did all this the gratified reader will find in his very interesting narrative.

He visited, also, the ruins of Persepolis, the tomb of Darius, the tomb of Cyrus Murghaut, Ispahan, the college of Shah Hoosein, the shaking Minarets, Teheran, Tabreez, the monastery of Ourchissa, had a glorious parting view of Ararat from the summit of the pass across the Kussch Dagh, while on its glittering cone, far away to the east, the sun was shining with dazzling brightness. Seen from whatever point, says Mr. Ussher, it always stands solitary and lovely, its great height far exceeding that of the surrounding hills, dwarfing them all into comparative insignificance. He visited Masat, Baifust, Berkend, a gleam of sunlight wherever he himself went, one of the pleasantest companions we have met for a long time; and he ultimately reached the Black Sea, and found himself at last in the streets of Trebizond, all evil auguries exploded, all pleasures and contentment won. Mr. Ussher is a gentleman, and he merited his success and this splendid monument of his travels and pleasant explorations.

SULTAN NAPOLEON.

(From the Spectator, May 13.)

The idea of handing Algeria back to an Arab ruler appears to have been postponed, and the Emperor, as the next best course, is trying to act the Arab. In a proclamation of the 6th instant, addressed to the natives as distinguished from the colonists of Algeria, he is visibly endeavouring to play the Sultan, to speak to Moslems as he thinks a Mussulman sovereign would speak, to show them that though a Frank he can sympathise with an Oriental population. The plan is one which has constantly struck the imagination of Europeans of genius invested by circumstances with the government of great Oriental tribes—it would, could it but succeed, be so successful. The European feels that if he could but once get *en rapport* with his subjects, could but induce them to trust him, could but fairly use the boundless powers they concede for the great ends which he desires, he might effect so much good. He knows that the immobility of the follow, that could he himself but once excite confidence, he might lead in any direction and to almost any height. The temptation to any far-sighted man is great, and to one who is at once far-sighted and ambitious is almost irresistible. Nor do we know that the end sought is absolutely and in itself unattainable. It is true that while Asiatic thought has largely influenced Europe, while one Asiatic tribe has moulded our theology and another laid the foundation of our science, no European, with the doubtful exception of Aristotle, has greatly influenced the thought, or the history, or the civilisation of Asia. But still individuals have been accidentally successful. There have been one or two Indian satraps who have changed nomad tribes into civilised races, one or two renegades who have saved the Mussulman power in Europe, one or two missionaries who, in Burmah and Japan particularly, have lead Asiatics to encounter death rather than surrender new ideas. But the *rapport* in these cases has been accidental; no European, so far as we know, has established it of design. Napoleon tried, and though his mind was in many respects Oriental he left no impress in Egypt. Lord Ellenborough tried, and he only encountered the ridicule of his own countrymen. Napoleon III. is trying under circumstances in many respects favourable, and he also will fail, and for the same reason—an inability to comprehend thoroughly the races with whom he is striving to sympathise. As usual, he is able, he has hit upon one point in which his family creed and Oriental philosophy appear to come in contact, namely, fatalism, and he hopes through this to show those he addresses that he and they think alike. Conscious that he is a fatalist, he appeals to the fatalism of the Arabs as a thought which must respond to his own. "Accept," he says, "accomplished facts." God has given you to me, why not then submit? I honour the military pride which induces you before yielding to appeal to God in arms, but God has decided. Acknowledge "that what God directs is well directed," and all will be well. It is very clever, as clever as Lord Ellenborough's misunderstood attempt to prove to the hundred millions of Hindoos that he had avenged their cause upon the fifteen millions of Mussulmans, and it will fail as the Somnath proclamation failed, and for the same reason. Neither speaker understood the religion to which he appealed. Lord Ellenborough did not know that, idolatry being always local, the mass of Hindoos cared nothing whatever about the temple of Somnath, rather repeated tales of the Ghaznevide's grandeur with a national pride which overcame all religious hate; and Napoleon does not know that there are fatalisms and fatalisms, that the Mussulman fatalism is one thing, and the Christian fatalism quite another. His fatalism, quite unconsciously to himself, is that of the old Christian world—the disposition to believe in judgment by ordeal. He sees in victory, in any accomplished fact, as Cromwell saw, as modern Calvinists still see, a proof that God wishes that victory, is favourable to that fact. Resistance to the victor therefore, he suggests, is impious, as impious for Arabs as resistance to Cæsar is for Frenchmen; it is a duty to submit willingly to the destiny hidden in French arms. The Asiatic does not take that view at all. He also believes in fate, but it is an evil power, as something above and behind God, something which, so to speak, is struggling against God, to which he must perforce submit, but only until the Almighty sees fit once more to exert his omnipotence. He accepts his defeat as he accepts the cholera, as something which may destroy him, which he must in any event wait out, but which is not necessarily good because it is irresistible. To-day fate compels him to yield to the Franks, to-morrow God may call him to battle against the Franks; either power is resistless, but the right has been always with God. He meets the argument that the victory proves the favour of Heaven with the simple reply that it proves only the favour of Fate, that God's ultimate verdict must always be in favour of the Faithful. Crime may be irresistible, or even the temptation to crime, but it is not therefore of God, and calamity must be humbly accepted, but not because God willed it. The truth is, that while the Christian fatalist has at his heart the conviction that God rules all things, that good and evil, as shown in events, only differ in seeming, that all things work together for some end indefinitely higher than the steps which lead to it, the Asiatic still has at his heart the more ancient and evil theory—the never-ending struggle of two almost equal forces. Each creed gives them different names; the Parsee talks of Ormuzd and Ahriman, the Buddhist of Spirit and Matter, the Mussulman of God and Fate, but each in his heart believes that they are battling for the sole rule. Each principle wins by turns, and, when victor, is resistless, and to be accepted with resignation, but the duty of man never changes—to be the soldier of God, and not of the adverse power. So completely does this philosophy pervade every act of life, that the Asiatic, whether Moslem, or Hindoo, or Buddhist, when speaking his own thoughts, never by any chance applies the word "fate" except in connection with misfortune. If the Arab is felled he says "kismet," if the Hindoo is beaten he remarks "What is on the forehead will be;" if you punish either unjustly he declares that his fate is unpropitious. But if he wins his game, it fortune favours, or he is in any way delighted, then Fate has nothing to do with it, then "God is merciful," "God has heard him," "Praise be to the name of the Lord." The Algerine will admit therefore to-day that all Napoleon has said is true, that he himself is defeated, that submission is just, that there is nothing to be done, and spring at his Majesty's throat to-morrow with all the additional zest given by recoil from an enforced submission. He bends to fate most humbly, but answers the call of God to fight fate only the more zealously because of his resignation, acts in fact just as Englishmen do when they talk of irresistible circumstances. They, too, bend as he does, but the circumstances had better not leave them a loophole, for if they do, circumstances will prove no obstacle to aroused human energy.

To appeal to fate, therefore, in Algeria is simply to identify oneself with an evil power, and for the rest the proclamation is almost laughable in its simplicity. It is addressed to Orientals not as they are, but as Europeans imagine them to be,—might have been written by Voltaire after he had composed his absurd representation of Mahommed. Arabs do not want to be told that the object of France was not to oppress, but to relieve them from oppression; they think, like all other Orientals, that the business of Kings is to conquer and of conquerors to oppress, and only object to the Faithful being the victims of that natural order of things. The reference to the struggle between the Gauls and Romans will sound in their ears as words only, words doubtless strictly true, being derived from Frank traditions, but having no meaning when applied to people who have received the faith. [By the way, the Arabic translation of that extraordinary reminiscence of the "Life of Cæsar" will be a curiosity. The translator will be clever if he avoids conveying the impression that the quarrel was one between the Franks and the subjects of the Sultan, the only "Romans" known to the Moslem world, and that the Frankish greatness has been built on Mussulman degradation.] The reference to comparative numbers will strike a race innocent of statistics as a bit of very ungraceful boasting, while the quotations from the Koran will fall as dead as texts from the Bible would under similar circumstances fall among ourselves. A thief who as he stole a coat quoted the text about giving the cloak also would not be held to have increased his claims to mercy, nor have kings ever soothed their subjects by preaching the dogmas of non-resistance. If Napoleon practises the Christian virtues of justice and mercy and truth Arabs will respect him as well as his own subjects, but Mussulman phrases used according to the ideas of Christian philosophy will conciliate neither race. It is possible to govern, though not to improve, Orientals by applying the principles of Europe, by securing justice and maintaining order, by allowing wealth to accumulate and releasing labour from every shackle; it is possible to improve as well as govern by enabling Asiatics to work the social and political systems of the East in the spirit and for the ends which are accepted in the West, but of all useless efforts that of the European to reign as Mussulman, or Hindoo, or Lama would have reigned is the most inept. Napoleon in a bask is not an Arab, and will find before long that the unaccustomed garment embarrasses the play of his sword.

RIFLE SHOOTING IN ENGLAND.

At the date of the departure of the last mail, the Volunteer Riflemen throughout the United Kingdom were industriously preparing for the great annual Rifle Tourney, at Wimbledon, to commence on the 8th July. The annual competitions at Wimbledon, under the direction of the National Rifle Association, have, from the first year of their establishment, been regarded with much favour by the Volunteers; and they are year by year becoming more and more popular. No wonder, for every succeeding programme contains additional competitions, additional prizes, and additional attractions; and, apart from the attractions of the extremely liberal prize list, Royalty and the nobility of England give their patronage to the proceedings. Every Volunteer who goes to Wimbledon to represent his corps hopes, of course, to win the Queen's prize of £250, to which is attached the championship for the year—the "blue ribbon" of the meeting. Mr. Edward (now Captain) Ross secured the first Queen's prize that was offered at Wimbledon; Mr. Jopling, the second; sergeant (now Ensign) Pixley, the third; sergeant Roberts, the fourth; and last year Mr. Wyatt was the fortunate winner. Ere this another "Champion" Volunteer has been added to the roll. The "blue ribbon," as every rifleman knows, is shot for in the first instance with the Enfield rifle, at 200, 500, and 600 yards, firing five shots at each range in Hythe position, and the best sixty in the match (numbering upwards of 2000 competitors), qualify themselves for shooting for the great prize at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, seven shots at each range with small-bore rifles supplied by the Association, also in Hythe position. Hitherto these small-bore rifles have been Whitworth's; but at the last competition for the selection of a rifle, Mr. Whitworth did not put in an appearance, and Mr. Henry being disqualified by having the bore of his rifles 1-2000th too small, Mr. Rigby had a walk over for it. The Volunteer corps of the British colonies have the privilege of sending representatives to compete for the great prize; and it is to be regretted that some of our best shots cannot make it convenient to go to Wimbledon and contest the palm with their more fortunate brethren in arms of the United Kingdom.

The Wimbledon programme for the present year embraces an immense number of prizes, offered for competition under every variety of condition. The value of the prizes amounts to no less a sum than £7160 against the sum of £5918 last year. The sum of £4203 10s. is offered for the Enfield competitors, against the sum of £2974 last year. Among the variations of the programme from previous years, it should be mentioned that an arrangement was made by which an Irish eight would contend with the English eight and Scotch eight for the possession of the Elcho Challenge Shield; and an Irish twenty would shoot against the English and Scotch in the International Enfield match.

The simultaneous matches had also been absorbing a good deal of attention throughout Great Britain. The first of these was the Great Simultaneous Enfield Rifle Match for battalion twenties, company tens, and individual scorers, which took place on Saturday, April 8th. The competitors paid a small entrance fee, and the money thus obtained was divided as follows:—£260 among the nine battalion twenties who made the highest aggregate scores; £138 divided into eight prizes among the best company tens; and £75 in seven prizes for the highest individual scores. The shooting was at 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each range with Enfield rifles, the first range fired standing, and the remainder in any position. The first battalion prize was won by the 1st North York Administrative Battalion with a score of 1057, and the *1st Gloucester* was second with 1056. The ten representing the 8th Aberdeenshire (Echt) were the winners of the first company prize with the extraordinary score of 610. The score of this company is in every respect so remarkable that we append it in detail:—

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Tot.
Ensign James Coutts	3342[illegible]-22	3333344-23	2344434-24	69
Sergt. George Anderson	3433[illegible]-19	4443340-21	2343324-20	60
Corporal George Philip	3433332-20	3423323-20	3430224-19	59
Private George Abel	3342303-18	3334332-21	3430343-20	59
James Farquhar	3344322-20	4344232-22	4323423-20	62
George Skewan	3344223-21	3334343-21	2034434-20	62
Robert Findlay	3344340-21	4332232-20	2234434-18	61
George Philip	2432324-20	3344224-21	3032330-16	57
James Stewart	3434233-22	3344202-18	4034320-20	60
John Webster	3302234-17	3440304-20	0434442-20	57
Totals	200	207	197	610

The wind during the shooting of this ten was stated to be rather strong from the right rear, necessitating an allowance of two feet off the bull's eye at 500 yards. Not only did the Company secure the first-prize for the best shooting as a ten, but Ensign James Coutts, the commissioned officer in charge, obtained the first prize for the highest individual score, namely, 69 marks—six marks in excess of a centre per shot. Remarkable shooting this for the much abused "gas pipe." There were 162 competitors, who scored 60 and upwards in the competition.

The next competition of this kind was the All Comers' Simultaneous Match for individual scores. The distances, and number of shots permitted, were the same as in the first match, but those who shot in any position at 500 and 600 yards were classed together, and those who shot in Hythe position were classed together. There were, moreover, three competitions, each being open for a week, and at its termination each competitor's figure of merit was determined by his two highest scores. The first match only of this threefold competition had been shot when the mail left, and the highest scores up to that time were:—72 in any position made by Sergeant R. Humphrey's of the 3rd Durham, and 68 in Hythe position by Corporal Picken of the 3rd W.R.V. Sergeant Humphrey's score was made up by an eighteen and two twenty-sevens. The other competition was the any-bore match, and was similar to that preceding competition in regard to time, three separate weeks being devoted to three several competitions. The third took place during the last week in April. The shooting was at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, 10 shots at each range, in any position. Sergeant J. Kemp and Captain J. A. F. Suter were the highest scorers with 106 each, Mr. H. Lane being third, with 105. There were thirteen scores of 100 and upwards, among about 120 competitors. The highest score at 800 yards was 38, made by Mr. Holt of the Altcar Rifle Club, and Mr. Barlow of the Dublin Rifle Club, while Sergeant Kemp and Mr. J. Esker scored 37 each. At 900 yards a score of 38 was made by Corporal Pell of the Inns of Court, and there were three gentlemen with 37 each, namely, Sergeant Kemp, Mr. H. Lane, and Mr. J. Rigby. The highest score at 1000 yards was 37, made by Captain Suter.

The Altcar Small Bore Club maintains its celebrity for excellent shooting. At a recently fortnightly practice at 800 and 900 yards, fifteen shots at each range, there was one competitor (Mr Rawson) with 99, one with 97, one with 95, and one with 94 points. On a subsequent occasion the practice was at 800, 900, and 1000 yards, ten shots at each range, and there was one score of 100 points, two of 98, one of 96, one of 95, and one of 96.

The following is the score of Mr. G. Alwyn, firing with the Enfield rifle, and in Hythe position:—

March 28, 1865	200	5 4 4 5 4 3 4 ...	29
.. ..	500	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 ...	27
April 1, 1865	200	3 3 4 4 4 4 4 ...	26
.. ..	500	4 4 4 4 4 3 4 ...	27
.. ..	600	3 0 4 4 5 4 3 ...	23

There was some excellent shooting with the Enfield at a prize meeting at the head-quarters of the South Middlesex Volunteers on March 31st and April 1st. At 200 yards, seven shots from the shoulder, there were two competitors with 24 each, five with 23 each, and several with 22 each. At 300 yards the first and second prizes were taken with scores of 23.

In a competition at 200, 300, and 400 yards, with the Enfield, in Hythe position, ten shots at each range, for the possession of a Challenge Cup at Woburn, the winner, Lieutenant Green, made 95 points, the next scorer in order of merit having only scored 84.

At an ordinary practice of the Dublin Shooting Club in May, M. J. Rigby was highest scorer with 100 points, the ranges being 800, 900, and 1000 yards, ten shots at each.

STATE OF PARTIES IN SPAIN.

Reports have recently been spread abroad very freely that Spain is on the eve of a revolution; and as it is always impossible to say positively that such a country as Spain is not going to have a revolution—just as it is impossible to say that Etna is not going to have an eruption—at any given time, these reports may perhaps be as much due to legitimate guessing as to stockjobbing ingenuity. But, at any rate, these rumours are much more gloomy and consistent abroad than in Spain itself. It is true that the people of Madrid were deeply and most justly incensed by the brutal conduct of the troops who, a few weeks ago, shot and bayoneted numbers of perfectly innocent and harmless persons because there had been a display of boy

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 9.

City of Adelaide (s.), 1000 tons, Captain Paddle, from Melbourne 7th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Clinnie and 2 children, Mrs. Denman, Miss Lacy, Master Brownly, Master Anderson and servant, Messrs. Dight, Stewart, Culland, Snodgrass, Oxley, Dennis, Carsen, Shiels, Hughes, Lincker, Curran, Moray, and 16 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Boomerang (s.), 700 tons, Captain Chatfield, from Rockhampton, via Brisbane, 6th instant. Passengers—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hinton, Mrs. Brodie and 2 children, Mrs. R. H. White, Captain M'Lennan, Messrs. H. Thompson, W. Thompson, Pinkerton, M'Gavin, Walker, and 24 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Ann and Jane, barque, 262 tons, Captain Smith, from Auckland 19th instant. A. S. Webster, agent.

Zigedia Pauline, Dutch ship, 747 tons, Captain P. P. Hoogland, from Dordrecht 1st May. Parbury, Brothers, agents.

Hunter (s.), 264 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River. Passengers—Mrs. T. S. Mort, Mrs Rodgers, Messrs. T. S. Mort, Rodgers, Hodges, Cox, Burns, Biddlecomb, Jeffrey, J. Lee, Hammond, Jamblin, Walcott, Rose, Payten, and 20 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Ithama (s.), 200 tons, Captain Houslar, from Merimula and Wollongong 8th instant. Passengers—2 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

DEPARTURES.—August 9.

William Hill, for Newcastle.

Lubra, for San Francisco.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 10.

Burns Vesta, for Shanghai; Samarang, for Java; Eagle (s.), for Maryborough; Grafton (s.), for Grafton.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 9.

Ida, from Shoalhaven, with 1000 bushels corn, 2 tons potatoes, 3 cases eggs; West Hartley No. 2, Murray, Corio (s.), Atlantic, Æolus, Don Juan, from Newcastle, with 757 tons coals; Thomas, from the Hawkesbury, with 92 bushels maize, 20,000 shingles, 6000 feet timber, 2 cases eggs, 1 coop fowls; City of Newcastle (s.), from Morpeth, with 101 bales hay, 150 bags maize, 9 bundles skins, 6 casks tallow, 3 horses, 1 cow, 1 buggy, 20 bales, 1 coop fowls, 6 cases eggs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 9.

Samson (s.), Jane, for Manning River; Christopher George, for Wollongong; Corio (s.), for Bellambi; Murray, West Hartley No 2, Dart of France, Atlantic, for Newcastle; Martha, for Port Macquarie; Woodpecker, for Macleay River; Thomas, for the Hawkesbury.

IMPORTS.—August 9.

Ann and Jane, from Auckland: 140,000 feet timber, A. S. Webster.

Clyedia Pauline, from Dordtrecht: 18,280 cases gin, 30,500 bricks, Parbury, Brothers.

Boomerang (s.), from Brisbane: 7 bales wool, J. Fraser and Co.; 2 bales wool, Australian Joint Stock Bank; 135 oz. gold, Bank New South Wales; 2 hogsheads tallow, Order.

Tararua (s.), from Nelson: 1 case, Bossley; 20 bales wool, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 1 package, Hayden; 56 sacks potatoes, Hill; 3 casks tallow, Cowan and Israel; 102 sacks potatoes, Buckland; 1 mill, J. Keep; 1 case wine, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 7124 oz. dust, gold, Union Bank; 7171 ozs. gold, Bank New South Wales; 7100 ozs. gold, Oriental Bank; 13 hides, Order.

City of Adelaide (s.), from Melbourne: 1 parcel, Selby; 1 package, Cubitt; 44 bundles bags, C. B. Bond; 1 parcel, M'Kenzie; 1 package, B. Henderson; 1 case, Union Bank; 2 packages mats, E. Knox; 1 case, Cameron, A. Cruse; 25 cases, 1 crate candles, L. Stypmann; 13 trunks boots, Callaghan and Son; 1 package, O'Neil; 1 case, S. Samuels; 2 cases cigars, 6 packages tobacco, J. Myers; 1 case cigars, A. Hunter and Co.; 2 cases, Myers and Solomon; 1 parcel, Neimke and Co.; 10 packages Chinese goods, Tin Wah; 1 package, James Browne; 1 case, John Thompson; 1 box, Bank of New South Wales; 2 packages, J. and E. Row; 2 packages, Hyam and Co.; 6 cases, Falk and Co.; 1 case, G. Lorking; 25 boxes tea, 103 packages Chinese goods, Sun Kum Ti; 1 case, A. M'Arthur; 1 parcel, De Gruchy and Co.; 1 parcel, Myers and Cantor; 1 parcel, H. Prince; 1 parcel, K. Travers; 25 bags walnuts, A. Woodward; 37 cases, Fraser and Co.; 1 box gold £2000, Commercial Bank; 2 cases, S. Thompson; 2 cases, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 6 cases, F. Palmer; 4 cases, J. Newton; 1 case cigars, Bryan and Co.; 12 packages, Shiels; 1 pinion wheel, W. G. Ainsworth; 14 packages tobacco, 2 cases cigars, Order.

EXPORTS.—August 9.

Florence Irving (s.), for Moreton Bay: 108 bags maize, 11 packages oilstores, 20 bags flour, J. Fraser and Co.; 1 hogshead rum, 5 cases geneva, 5 cases gin, 1 quarter-cask brandy, 1 hogshead ale, M. Baar and Co.; 20 half chests tea, 17 bags coffee, Brown and Co.; 80 cases geneva, 50 cases old tom, 7 kegs soda, 7 cases oil, S. Davis and Co.; 25 cases geneva, K. T. Ford and Co.; 1 package tobacco, 37 packages tea, 1 case plants, 50 bags flour, 4 packages, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 420 mats sugar, Colonial Sugar Company; 3 cases books, W. Maddock; 3 cases stationery, Union Bank; 30 hogsheads ale, 2 cases cigars, 1 case tobacco, J. Powell; 7 bales paper, 1 case stationery, A. S. N. Co.; 3 cases coffee, 2 packages tea, C. Gedye; 5 bags sugar, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 30 casks beer, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 1 cask shot, O. Friend; 3 cases matches, 1 case soap, 4 cases pegs, 4 packages, J. Kohn and Co.; 12 hogsheads beer, J. Marshall; 2 packages vegetables, T. J. Ryan; 1 cart, G. Long; 1 cart, G. Long; vegetables, J. Ryan; 20 cases fruit, 1 crate cabbage, Hargreaves; 46 packages, J. Keep; 30 cases fruit, 3 packages vegetables, H. Griffiths; 28 bags corn, 1 case confectionery, J. Cameron; 30 bags flour, J. Hurst and Co.; 30 bags flour, 6 packages, Beilby and Scott; 40 bars iron, 8 packages, E. Lassetter; 20 bags maize, 2 cases jams, W. H. Holmes; 1 package, J. B. Holdsworth; 1 case, Vennard and Stevens; 12 bales hay, T. J. Ryan; 14 bags potatoes, C. Mortimer; 1 truck, J. Bayliss; 8 packages, J. Sands; 3 trunks boots, J. Bolby; 2 casks tar, 1 package, A. B. Armstrong; 5 cases cordials, 2 cases spice, A. Joseph; 20 packages, Myers and Cantor; 1 case, Alderson and Sons; 2 cases fruit, 4 casks biscuit, 7 packages, T. Metcalfe; 1 crate cabbage, Baxter; 7 cases, S. Thompson and Co.; 13 packages, J. Jacobs; 1 case wine, Wyndham and Lindeman; 6 cases, Elliott, Brothers; 3 packages, Hilderers; 3 cases, Dunnicliff and Co.; 3 packages plants, J. Baptist and Son; 2 cases clothing, Cohen, Brothers; 1 case, Buckland; 1 case combs, Assenheim; 11 horses, 1 dray, Watts; 1 horse, Hughes; 7 cases fruit, 1 package vegetables, Pope; 11 packages boots, 1 package glass, M. Hilder; 1 horse, Woolley; 1 cask vegetables, H. Woodward; 1 case frames, C. Furse; 26 bags maize, 15 bales hay, R. Campbell; 2 cases, Hobblewhite; 5 packages, W. S. Friend; 9 packages, H. S. Mann; 3 cases casements, Goodlett and Smith; 30 cases starch, M. Brodniak; 10 bales hay, 15 bags potatoes, F. Gibbons; 2 packages, J. Shiels; 1 package, Shirlard and Co.; 24 hogsheads beer, R. and F. Tooth and Co.; 10 boxes candles, Lenehan, Brothers, and Co.; 52 bags potatoes, Scotland and Cornelious.

Alexandra (s.), for Melbourne: 24 quarter-casks wine, Parbury Brothers; 147 cases brandy, 1 case champagne, S. L. Bensusan; 1 quarter-cask wine, Brown and Co.; 8 packages, Woolworthy; 5 packages, Bruce; 1 case, J. Taylor, and Co.; 3 packages type, A. Cubitt; 37 packages fish, Chen Ateek; 2 cases trees, Bradford and Co.; 4 cases fancy goods, H. J. Abel; 150 bags maize, S. Priestly; 10 tierces beef, Giffard and Bros; 630 bags maize, H. Beauchamp; 10 bags flour, A. Shadler; 36 cases fruit, M'Roberts; 17 casks butter, R. J. Hardy; 45 casks tallow, L. Stypmann; 40 jars oil, 1 case, Guong Wah; 180 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 5 packages plants, J. Baptist and Son; 33 cases fruit, J. C. Beare; 6 crates beef, H. Bell; 70 cases fruit, H. Woodward; 900 bags maize, J. Campbell and Co.; 30 bags maize, R. Instone; 2 casks beef, W. H. M'Keown; 1 case oranges, Bligh, Harbottle, and Co.; 20 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 35 packages fruit, 5 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 44 cases fruit, Sainty; 3 packages, Wentworth; 30 quarters 2 crates beef, L. Unde and Co.; 11 cases fruit, H. Griffiths; 27 cases fruit, F. James; 47 quarters 7 crates beef, Dernelly; 126 bags maize, Foreman; 345 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 274 bags maize, W. Wright; 6 packages beef, Chapman; 1 package beef, Moodie; 37 bags oysters, Emerson; 2 packages, Hutchinson; 1 package, Alderson and Sons.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Maryborough.—By the Eagle (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Grafton (s.), this day, at 7.30 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the City of Brisbane (s.), and Lady Young (s.), on Friday, at 4 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Adelaide (s.), on Saturday, at 3.30 p.m.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards, August 9: Hadleys, barque, 349 tons, Captain Pain, for Mauritius; Rebecca, schooner, 115 tons, Captain Bell, for Melbourne; Tararua (s.), 522 tons, Captain Garstyne, for Nelson.

The Clyedia Pauline sailed from Dordricht on the 1st May, crossed the Equator on the 20th May, and passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on the 26th June, and passed south of Van Diemen's Land on the 1st instant. She reports very heavy gales on this coast.

The Boomerang (s.) left Brisbane on the 6th instant, at 6.30 a.m., rounded Cape Moreton at 11.30 a.m., entered Sydney Heads at 6.30 p.m. on the 9th, arriving at the company's wharf at 7 p.m. Experienced strong S. and S. E. gales, with high confused sea, throughout the passage.

The City of Adelaide (s.) left Melbourne at 1.30 p.m. on the 7th instant, passed Cape Shanck at 5.55 p.m., Wilson's Promontory at 1.30 a.m. on the 8th, Cape Howe at 7.45 a.m. same day, George's Head at 9.45 a.m. on the 9th, entered Sydney Heads at 6 p.m., arriving at the company's wharf at 6.45 p.m. Passed the City of Melbourne (s.) twenty-five miles east of Cape Shanck. Experienced light easterly winds to Cape Howe; from thence light N.W. and N.E. winds, with fair weather.

The Hunter (s.) brings the following cargo:—80 bags oysters, 10 hides, 23 pigs, 3 horses, 1 buggy, and sundries.

The cargo of the Ithama (s.) consists of 200 cheeses, 20 bags oysters, 60 kegs butter, 3 horses, 100 sides bacon, 70 hides, and sundries.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

August 7.—Elizabeth, schooner, 131, Bell, from Port Napier.

August 7.—Hercules, schooner, 131, Buwald, from Auckland.

August 7.—Atrevida, barque, 186, Bisset, from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

August 7.—Ellesmere, barque, Reader, for Hobart Town, with 220 tons coal.

August 7.—Southern Cross, barque, Sulham, for Melbourne, with 400 tons coal.

August 7.—Cantero, barque, Walters, for Hobart Town, with 420 tons coal.

August 7.—Sea Bird, schooner, Abbott, for Melbourne, with 500 tons coal.

August 7.—Island City, barque, Smith, for Melbourne, with 600 tons coal.

August 7.—Highlander, brig, Boor, for Stewart's Island, with 250 tons coal.

COASTER INWARDS.

August 7.—Ada, from Sydney.

The schooner Eagle, while working out of the harbour on the 8th instant, on her voyage to Sydney, was carried by the force of the tide (there being not a breath of wind stirring at the time to allow for the working of the vessel), on the reef just under the north side of Nobby's, where she remained fixed and exposed to the force of a heavy sea, which broke constantly over her. Her total loss was considered at one time inevitable, and a telegram was sent to her owner in Sydney, informing him of the condition she was in, and of the intention of the captain and crew to abandon her. The pilot boat and life boat went to her assistance, and brought the captain and crew on shore in safety. After great difficulty she was at length got off the reef by the tug Tamar, and beached on the North Shore, near Scott's Patent Slip. It was found that she had a hole in her bottom, and that part of her keel was torn away; and that she had received other serious injuries. She is insured in Metcalf's Sydney Marine Insurance Company, and has been visited by Captain Robertson, the Company's agent in Newcastle, who will survey her, and make his report on the amount of damage sustained.

ROCKHAMPTON.

ARRIVAL.

July 25.—Royal Dane, from London.

DEPARTURE.

July 31.—Woodlark, for Newcastle, in ballast.

The steam dredger Yaamba, struck upon the Eagle Rocks, about half-a-mile below the Upper Flats, and sank on Tuesday evening. It appears that she left the A. S. N. Company's Wharf about a quarter to one o'clock on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of placing on board the Balcutha (which vessel was at anchor below the Upper Flats, and bound for Sydney) the mails and several passengers. There were also on board at the time Captain Grainger, of the Balcutha, Mr. Mills, Custom-house officer, Sub-Inspector Rogers, with two policemen, and Mr. J. Lee, who crossing the Upper Flats, he was obliged to bring her down stream. They reached the Balcutha by four o'clock, and having placed the passengers and mails on board, took from the Balcutha the remaining portion of the cargo from Sydney, which was left behind during the preceding trip made on Saturday. The Yaamba left the Balcutha about 7 o'clock, for the purpose of returning to town. The same difficulty with respect to her steering was again met with, when within about half a mile of the dredge, she was yawing to such an extent, that Mr. Harris found it necessary to pass the engines, for the purpose of getting into any more like a proper course. The working of the engines had been stopped, and the vessel was forging slowly astern, when she struck upon sunken rocks, called the Eagle Rocks, a short distance from the north side of the river. Three holes were made in the stern, through which the water rushed in streams, and quickly filled the engine-room, the apartment situated next to the wheel. The water quickly reached the cabin, where several were sitting at tea, and time to rush on deck was barely allowed before the place was entirely filled. Mr. Harris, who was on deck when the vessel struck, had the pumps set to work, and attempted to stop the leaks by stuffing blankets into the openings at the stern. All efforts made to keep her afloat were without effect, and she settled down within fifteen minutes after striking. The tide was low, but on the turn, and signals of distress were made by blowing the steam whistle and burning blue lights. Two boats, with Captain Grainger, Mr. Harvey, and Mr. Nightingale, first and second officers, from the Balcutha, arrived shortly afterwards, and the exertions of those on board were directed to saving the cargo, or as much of it as possible; about forty bags of sugar with a few chests of tea, were sent on board the dredge. The steamer Hawk was aground on the Flats at the time, and consequently could render no assistance. The tide was in the meantime rising, and about a quarter-past 9 o'clock, when nearly all the cargo had been saved, and the water was rising above the upper deck, it was determined to abandon her. Mr. Harris endeavoured, by passing a hawser on shore, to bring her closer to the bank, and prevent her being carried off at high water, but it was found useless to endeavour to shift her from her position. Before leaving, however, he had an anchor cable passed under her bows, to give greater facility for success in any attempts made to raise her. Between nine and 10 o'clock all who were on board at the time she struck got into one of the Balcutha's boats, and arrived in town about half-past 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning. On Tuesday and during yesterday preparations for raising the Yaamba were made, and it was expected would prove successful by last night's high water. Arrangements for lifting the Yaamba are still progressing. Two of the punts belonging to the Government Dredge have been placed at the disposal of Mr. Mills for such purpose, and Mr. Brown, the master of the Dredge, has afforded valuable assistance. It is expected that in the course of another day, with a favourable tide, that she will be brought alongside the river bank, and then will be hauled high and dry, for the purpose of repairing the breakages she has sustained.—*Newcastle Bulletin*, August 1st.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 3.—Warrior, from Newcastle; Glenshee, City of Adelaide, from Sydney.

August 4.—London (s.), Grant's Cargo way, from London; Anna Maria, from Sydney; Elizabeth, from Newcastle.

August 5.—Kathleen, Kalahorne, Mary, from Newcastle; Hero (s.), from Otago; South Australian (s.), from Adelaide.

August 6.—Salamander (s.), Isabella, Pet, from Newcastle; Ann Gambles, from Tome.

CLEARED OUT.

August 3.—Balmoral, 105, Sanderson, for Sydney, via Warrnambool.

The steamship London, which was telegraphed off Cape Otway on Thursday last, entered Port Phillip Heads during the night, and anchored off Queenscliff. On the Health Officer (Dr. Owen) going alongside he ascertained that some four cases of small-pox had occurred during the early part of the passage, and though all were convalescent, no deaths having occurred, the ship was placed in quarantine, awaiting communication with the Government.—*Argus*, August 5th.

The barque Anne Gambles, from Tome, arrived in Hobson's Bay yesterday evening, in tow of the steamtug Resolute, with loss of mizenmast, maintopmast, and other spars. Captain Fisher reports that on the 17th of June, when in latitude 26 degrees S., and longitude 179 degrees 30 minutes E., he encountered a hurricane, commencing at S.E., flying to N.W., and then suddenly to W., during which the ship was thrown on her beam-ends, and the cargo shifted. It was then found necessary to cut away the mizenmast and maintopmast, in order to keep the ship before the gale. A quantity of cargo was thrown overboard, in order to lighten the ship. Throughout the passage the weather has been very stormy.—*Argus*, August 7th.

HOBART TOWN

ARRIVALS.

July 29.—Hector, Catherine, from Newcastle.

July 30.—Grasemere, from London.

DEPARTURE.

July 31.—Derwent Hunter, for Newcastle.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER LEWISHAM BELLE.—A fisherman named Bird reports that, when near Crayfish Point, at 5.30 a.m. yesterday, he heard screams, as of some one in distress, which lasted about a minute; he waited about the spot until daylight, and picked up five casks, one marked "Jas. Jones," two buckets, some fishing gear, a boy's coat, which have since been identified as a portion of the cargo and hatches of the schooner Lewisham Belle, from Pirtwater; he also saw a dog, of a red colour, floating near, and quite dead. Bird has brought the casks, &c., up to town, and they can be seen at the old wharf. There were two men and a boy on board the vessel, and it is supposed that they are all lost, as no traces could be discovered of them.—*Hobart Town Mercury*, July 31.

ADELAIDE.

DEPARTURES.

August 3.—Fairfield, for Newcastle.

August 4.—Frowning Beauty, for Sydney.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—August 8.

7 cases marble, W. Patten

102 packages apothecaries' ware, 3 hogsheads vinegar, 35 casks soda crystals, 56 crates bottles, 3 puncheons spirits wine, 1 case opium, 24 casks alum, 12 packages drugs, Elliott, Brothers

8 packages glassware, 3 casks brushes, Myers and Cantor

15 cases hats, H. Chatto and Co.

109 boxes tin plates, 9 bundles wire, W. Wood

2 cases leather goods, 1 case brushware, 1 case bagatelle boards, 4 cases wine, 54 crates earthenware, 1 case baskets, 1 case cutlery, 1 case plate, 1 case haberdashery, 1 case pills and ointment, 6 cases pictures, 11 cases fancy goods, 17 cases toys, Myers and Solomon

10 bales woolpacks, 500 bags gunpowder, 60 boiler plates, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.

8 cases cigars, Watkins and Leigh

9360 slates, 1 crate earthenware, 880 casks cement, 10 kegs white lead, R. Wynne

130 cases kerosene, S. Hoffnung and Co.

13 packages safes, Brush and Mee Donnell

3 cases clothing, G. Moore

1 case slabs, 9 cases tongeloth, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.

200 boxes candles, 349 packages drapery, 158 hogsheads ale, 12 casks hats, 100 cases 100 hogsheads brandy, 66,138 slates, Young, Lark, and Burton

58 trunks boots, 11 trunks uppers, Saddington and Sons

9 packages ironmongery, 2 bales cotton, 18 packages weighing-machines, 6 coils rope, J. Keep

20 tons rock salt, D. Cooper and Co.

12 casks white lead, 6 casks paint, Vennard and Stevens

1 case haberdashery, A. Reading

1 case fancy goods, P. Falk and Co.

46 hides, H. Bell

1 case perfumery, 2 cases fancy goods, J. Kohn and Co.

100 casks cement, W. Carr

10 bundles iron, 14 stoves 1 box castings, 3 barrels bricks, F. R. Robinson

20 cases confectionery, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

30 packages clothing, J. Powell

147 bags nails, 2 cases steel, 1 cask plough fittings, 1 case machinery, 1 cask, pulleys, 6 cases varnish, W. S. Friend and Co.

1 case I. R. hose, T. J. Bown

5 cases tobacco, 81 packages candles, L. Stypmann

5536 bags sugar, Colonial Sugar Co.

10 cases cheese, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.

167 bags potatoes, A. S. Webster

1 boiler, 1 case tinfoil, 1 case solazzi juice, 1 case fancy goods, 1 case pipes, E. T. Penfold

6 cases hats, 1 case ironmongery, 38 casks shot, 3 bales candlewick, 1 case gums, 17 bales sacks, 1 case ribbons, 6 cases slops, 2 cases drapery, 1 keg tobacco, J. T. Armitage and Co.

7 bales paper, W. Jones

26,900 slates, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome

109 iron plates, 60 bars iron, W. N. Davidson

1 case knives, 3 cases saddle-trees, 2 cases coach laces, 7 cases axles, R. Binnie

3 packages ironmongery, Faux and Beard

200 hogsheads ale, Parbury, Brothers

2 casks blacking, J. Brush

1 case drapery, Hodgson and Albury

34 packages woollens, 6 cases slops, 1 case silks, 2 cases shirts, 2 cases plate, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.

86 cases oysters, 30 cases lobsters, 30 cases sardines, J. Fraser and Co.

33 crates earthenware, J. Coates.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

August 8.—Spitfire, from London; Dart, from Adelaide.

DEPARTURE.

August 8.—City of Brisbane (s.), Lady Young (s.), for Sydney.

ROCKHAMPTON.

DEPARTURE.

August 8.—Balcutha (s.), for Sydney.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 8.—Esmeralda, from Glasgow; Scrimgeour, Stanley, from Sydney; Torquil, Union, from Newcastle; Catherine, from Hamburg.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

August 9, 9 a.m.

Rockhampton	N.E.	Fine.
Brisbane	S.W.	Cloudy. Bar. 30·168. Ther. 59·0.
Grafton	W.	Raining.
Tenterfield	W.	Wet.
Armidale	N.E.	Raining. Bar. 27·050. Ther. 49·2
Tamworth	Calm.	Cloudy, fine.
Murrurundi	S.E.	Cloudy.
Singleton	Calm.	Raining.
Newcastle	S.E.	Raining. Bar. 30·532. Ther. 60·0.
Sydney	W.N.W.	Fine. Bar. 30·543. Ther. 52·3.
South Head	S.W.	Fine.
Penrith	S.E.	Dull.
Bathurst	S.	Fine. Bar. 28·220. Ther. 50·5.
Mudgee	S.E.	Fine.
Dubbo	Calm.	Fine.
Orange	Calm.	Fine.
Young	Calm.	Fine.
Forbes	S.S.W.	Dull.
Wollongong	W., light.	Cloudy, rain during night.
Kiama	Calm.	Fine.
Goulburn	E.	Overcast.
Braidwood	W.	Dull, dropping rain.
Araluen	W.	Raining.
Queanbeyan	Calm.	Dull.
Yass	W.	Fine, clear.
Gundagai	Calm.	Fine.
Tumut	Calm.	Fine.
Kiandra	N.W.	Frosty.
Albury	N.E.	Fine, clear, frosty. Bar. 30 040. Ther. 52·8.
Waggra Waggra	Calm.	Very fine.
Urana	Calm.	Fine.
Deniliquin	W.	Fine, clear. Bar. 30·218. Ther. 53·
Moama	Calm.	Fine, frosty, clear.
Hay	Calm.	Fine. [Ther. 44·45.
Melbourne	S.E., light.	Fine, clear, frosty. Bar. 30·573.
Queenscliff	N., light.	Dense fogs. Bar. 30·55. Ther. 51·49.
Cape Schanck	N.	Fine, thick fog in distance. Bar. 30·28. [Ther. 54·
Cape Otway	Calm.	Fine, clear. Bar. 30·309. Ther. 54·45.
Portland	Calm,	very fine. Bar. 30·356. Ther. 50·49.
Guichen Bay	S.E. by E.,	[illegible] Bar. 30·494. Ther. 50·54·.
Adelaide	N.E.,	very light. Very fine. Bar. 30·338. Ther. [50·50.

SYDNEY HEADS.

TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″ S. Longitude 10h. 4m. 6s.

Magnetic Variation (1854), 10° 38′ East. Height above the Mean Sea Level, 183 feet.

THE Time Ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted) at 1 h. p.m. Sydney Mean Time, or 2h. 55 m. 14s a.m. Greenwich Mean Time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Fahr., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches per square foot. Temperature of Water, taken at Dawes Point.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

AUGUST 8TH, 1865. CIVIL RECKONING.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Ozone.	Cloud. Upper current.	Cloud. Lower current.	Rain.	Ozone.
a.m. 9	30·630	52·8	96	W.	0·01	0	10	0·41	3·5	
p.m. 3	30·565	57·8	80	E.S.E.	0·03	6	9	0·29		
„ 9	30·575	53·4	90	Calm.	0	4	9	0·02	3·5	
Mean ..	30·587	54·6	88·7		0·03	3	9·3		3·5	

Evaporation, 24 hours ..... 0·013.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade	Maximum ..... 59·0	Sun—maximum	86·9
	Minimum ..... 48·6	Grass—minimum	47·6
	Mean ..... 53·8	Sea water	61·3
	Range ..... 11·4		

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

AUGUST 9TH, 1865. CIVIL RECKONING.

STATION.	At 9 a.m. Barometer	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Ozone.	Cloud. Current.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Min. in shade.	Rain.
SYDNEY	30·543	52·5	94	W.N.W.	0·01	2	5·0	58·1	50·4	
NEWCASTLE										
TOWN	30·511	57·6	79	S.E.	1·00	10	9·6	59·6	0·05	
LIGHTHOUSE	30·586	54·1	90	S.E.	1·00	10	8·8	54·7	49·2	
ARMIDALE	30·442	45·5		N.E.	1·00	7			29·5	
BATHURST	30·432	49·5	87	S.	1·00	4	5·0	52·1	0	
GOULBURN	30·601	49·6	89	S.	1·00	0	5·5	49·0	0·06	
ARARUEN	30·615	46·7	84	N.E.	1·00	0		52·2		
DENILIQUIN	30·581	41·0	81	W.	1·00	0	0·1		0	

GEORGE R. SMALLEY, Government Astronomer.

DIARY.

1865. August		Sun. Rises.	Sets.	High Water at Fort Denison. Morn.	After.
10	THURSDAY	6 49	5 21	10 17	10 35

Moon.—Full, 7d., 5h. 34m. p.m.; New, 21d., 5h. 22m. p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed, or they cannot be inserted.

NOTICE.—Advertisements intended for publication in Monday's issue of this journal must be left at the office before 11 p.m. on SATURDAY. No advertisements will be received on Sunday.

JOHN FAIRFAX and SONS.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1865.

A LETTER of much interest, containing the new Constitution of the Fijis adopted by its inhabitants, appeared in our issue of yesterday, under the signature of Mr. CALVERT, an able and successful missionary. The extensive territory that passes under this name is no longer coveted for colonisation, and the interference of foreign nations will, we may hope, be confined to those good offices which may aid the only persons likely in the first instance to effect the civilisation of the people. We presume that the difficulty with America is either settled or forgotten, and there is no longer any chance of the British Crown assuming the responsibility of annexation. It may be doubted if the chiefs when they tendered their allegiance precisely understood the extent of the subjection this must have included. The experience of New Zealand would naturally have produced a shyness in accepting the burden of such a dependency, even if the policy of England had not undergone very considerable change. For many years the idea of acquiring territory was associated with the expansion of trade. The exclusion of all other countries excepting on such terms as might be consistent with interests purely British, was once the favourite idea of English statesmen, and indeed all the countries in the world entertained the same notion. The epoch of free trade has, however, loosened the influence of these old ideas, and the opinion now prevails that colonies are rather an incumbrance than a benefit, and that those who choose to settle a new territory should be left to work their own way by their own means, and take such chances, good or bad, as may befall them. In this way the parent State renounces the obligation to watch over the proceedings of British subjects who have to defend themselves.

That the natives of any country may understand the duties which they owe to all who are domiciled with them, it is requisite that they should be instructed, and that they should have some form of government which may have sufficient consistency and permanence to sustain foreign relations. It is not to be expected that a people who have emerged from barbarism will understand these duties or observe them very punctually unless under some powerful influence. The missionaries have probably acquired this authority for the present, and it depends partly upon their prudence whether it shall prepare the way to a more mature and perfect system of government, or lead to those deplorable collisions in which the restraining influence of Christianity itself may be lost. A very sad lesson is taught by the experience of New Zealand. It is there shown how dangerous it is to attempt a policy which would be repugnant to the current of civilisation, to the establishment of commerce, and to the expansion of the civil element side by side, and, in ordinary affairs, in ascendancy of the ecclesiastical. The good men who had charge of the Missions of New Zealand for a quarter of a century sought the ideal of Church life, and lost the golden hour when the interests of the colony and of the natives might have become identical.

The form of government adopted by the Fijians is probably the best one adapted to their present condition. It was a federation of chiefs, who recognise a supreme authority created by themselves, and confided annually in the hands of one to be called The President. This federation probably will not be permanent. The passions of a semi-barbarous people will hardly permit them to submit to any regular authority for any length of time, unless it be accompanied with a force which would soon change a confederate into a monarchical system. It may be that those who have suggested this form of government clearly perceive its tendency, and would not be averse to such a result. It requires a high degree of enlightenment, as well as a great complication and variety of well balanced interests, to work out any federation, and preserve a political equality between parties whose jealousies and ambitions will often be excited by a sense of unequal power. This, however, is only to say that the Fijians are like other human beings, only in a lower condition of civilisation, and that they must feel or fight their way into a consolidated Government and a steady and permanent Administration.

It is, however, gratifying to observe, that at present the Fijians are not disposed to fight. They have come to the conclusion that it is necessary for their welfare that their wars should cease, and that written law should take the place of despotic orders; that the idea of property should be cultivated, and the necessity of supporting Government by regular taxation, to prevent unlimited exactions, explained and enforced. When we consider how long even the most civilised nations have been in comprehending that order is essential to human happiness and to intellectual and material advancement, we must not expect too much from a people just escaping from the darkness of brutal superstitions, and probably hardly realising the import of those Christian lessons which they have shewn such promptitude and willingness to receive.

The inhabitants of the Fijis as a people have shewn considerable intellectual force. It has been remarked that cannibalism is characteristic of a people of energy and capacity, rather than a mark of physical or mental inferiority! At all events the Fijians have abandoned these habits, we hope finally, and have shewn in various forms a capacity for improvement which their new Government may tend to develop. The Fiji Islands possess a fine climate and a fruitful soil. They are capable of producing the cotton of commerce with great facility. If habits of industry shall be successfully cultivated, they may have all the advantages of intercourse in a larger degree than most other islands of the Southern seas.

A kind of panic very often seizes certain of her MAJESTY'S clerical subjects, lest the French should anticipate the English in the occupation of those islands. They may, however, dismiss the care. When LOUIS PHILIPPE established his throne upon the barricades, there was an idea in France that the greatness of England was owing to her colonies and ships. But since England has thrown open her colonies to the trade of the whole world commerce may exist without sovereignty. The French people desired to have possessions in the Southern seas. They have obtained them, but the profit is so small, and their national utility so doubtful, that though they will probably not be relinquished they certainly will not be increased. No Government is prompt to retrace a step taken publicly and with some ostentation, but the EMPEROR OF FRANCE is too sagacious, and the current of modern policy in that country too enlightened, to multiply mere toys in rivalry with the English. If the French nation wish to send out swarms, they may find much nearer home an ample territory. Other and far nobler regions are within their reach which will receive their population, however teeming.

The views expressed by the EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH in favour of religious liberty will secure to the missionaries henceforth the peaceful prosecution of their labours. We hope the conduct of the Fijians in their new Government may soon qualify them to take their place among recognised States, and assure the moral protection which England and France can together afford against the caprices of all less generous and civilised nations.

AT one of the recent fire inquests some revelations were made as to the use of imitated labels to cover articles not the production of the pretended makers, and in a recent trial which turned upon the repudiation of a purchase of pale ale on the ground of its not being according to sample, some curious and instructive information was given as to the cellar management of the liquids which respectable households consume. The imitation of the labels of celebrated manufacturers is a branch of business in Sydney. Several samples of these labels have been shewn to us. The imitation is excellent, and does credit to the skill of the engraver, but we cannot say as much for the morality of his employers.

A measure was introduced into Parliament last session the object of which was to protect trade marks, and to punish the fraudulent use of them. The operation of such a measure would be a benefit to the manufacturers, whose brands it would protect; and it would also be a benefit to our own consumers, as it would prevent their being imposed upon by an interior article. It would also benefit our own commercial community by protecting them, in one respect, against the danger of demoralisation. The tricks of trade are proverbial, but the superabundance of them is not creditable. They owe their multiplication to the absence of any restraining force in

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BATHURST.

Wednesday, 6.30 p.m.

The claims on the Gravel Hill at Glanmire are turning out well, as the drift there, which runs to a depth varying from twelve to forty feet from the surface, has been ascertained to be all more or less auriferous. Working with the ordinary tub and cradle, the claimholders are earning fair wages; but it is the opinion of intelligent miners that if the hill were worked with more effective machinery—such appliances as capitalists could place upon the ground—brilliant results would be realised. An immense bed of cement has been discovered at the lower end of St. Anthony's Creek; assays of portions of which have been made, with such returns as to lead to that portion of the estate being closed to mining operations, previous to its being worked in an extensive manner with crushing and amalgamating machinery.

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 8 p.m.

A conference took place to-day between the two Chambers of the Legislature. The right of the Lower House respecting money bills was fully stated by Mr. Michie on behalf of the Assembly; and Mr. Fellowes, on behalf of the Council, opposed the position assumed in a speech of some length, and the conference adjourned.

The Isabella left Tome on the 13th of May. She reports the following vessels then loading for the colonies:—The Rachael, Albion, Wild Wave, Sir George Grey, Annie Woods, Glorioss, Fayaway, Mary Miller, and St. Magnus.

Two hundred tons of wheat, ex Isabella, and the balance of the Ann Gamble's cargo were sold to-day, at about 9s.; and a parcel of flour, ex Isabella, at £19.

Medium congous, 1s. 7d.

Business quiet pending the arrival of the English mail.

QUEENSCLIFF.

Wednesday, 8.12 p.m.

ARRIVED.—Agnes and Jessie, Nile, from Sydney; Esperanza, from Newcastle.

SAILED.—Good Hope, for Newcastle.

ADELAIDE.

Wednesday, 7.20.

Mr. G. W. Francis, Superintendent Botanical Gardens, died at one o'clock, this morning.

At a meeting of shareholders of the new Adelaide Bank Company, Messrs. Joseph Fisher, James Smith, and Anthony Hall were appointed trustees, and Messrs. Henry Ayers, Thomas G. Waterhouse, Robert Barr Smith, Thomas Magarey, and G. P. Harris were elected directors. The other candidates were Mr. William Morgan, the Hon. W. Peacock, and Mr. C. Smedley. The qualification for directors was reduced to one hundred and fifty shares. The chairman stated business would not be commenced till January next.

Preparations are being made by the Volunteers for a rifle match with Sydney.

Markets very dull; nothing doing; 3000 to 4000 bushels of wheat sold this morning, at the Port, at 8s. 4d.

Flour in no demand; prices nominal.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At the Camperdown Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MR. C. MARTIN.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Vehicles, Harness, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, &c.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. J. Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. F. P. MEARES.—At his Depot, at 11 o'clock, Cows, Calves, Lambs, Pigs, Poultry.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MESSRS. IRWIN AND TURNER.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MR. J. GRAHAM.—At the Chamber of Commerce, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Clothing, Watches, Fancy Goods.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At the Residence of Judge Meymott, Waverley, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Oil Paintings, Engravings, China, Glass, Plate, &c.

MR. J. O. BRADLY.—At the Daniel Lambert Hotel, Newtown, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Engravings, Bedding, &c., Preserved Spirits.

MESSRS. POTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At Alger's Bond, Alger's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Tobacco, Cigars.

MESSRS. C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Seasonable Drapery, Clothing, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY AND NEWTON.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Folding Chairs, Engravings, Revolvers, Fancy Goods, Cutlery, Harness; at 11 o'clock, Pianofortes, Iron Bedsteads and Children's Cots, Furniture, Engravings, Glass, China, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Goods, Electro-plated Ware, Cutlery, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Double Crown Paper, American Clocks.

MR. J. SOLOMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Brushware, Cabinet Ware, Boxes, Haberdashery, Fancy Goods, Clocks, Timepieces.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the rear of the ogue of the Great Fire, York-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Groceries, Ollmen's Stores, Wine, Spirits, Ale, Porter, Liquors; on the Grafton Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Barley, Wheat, Flour, and Market-street, at a quarter-past 3 o'clock, Kauri Pine.

MR. T. W. ROWDEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Waterside Residence, snuff's Bay, Balmain; House, Workshops, &c., 31, Stanley-street.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—A paragraph to the following effect having appeared in your issue of this morning, I beg a few lines of space to reply to it.

"DR. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL.—We are requested to state that the announcement of a concert at the Victoria Theatre, in aid of the St. Andrew's Organ Fund, is unauthorised. The Building Committee have declined a similar offer of assistance kindly made by the Orpheonist Society."

Some few days since, on behalf of the gentlemen comprising the Chrysty's Minstrels, I waited on one or two of the most influential ladies in Sydney, to solicit their co-operation in increasing the fund now being raised for an organ for St. Andrew's Cathedral, by obtaining their patronage and interest in securing a large attendance at the concert tendered by the Christy's. The ladies had a delicacy in allowing their names to be published, but promised, both orally and in writing, to interest themselves in the matter. I therefore considered myself perfectly justified in advertising the performance, more especially as it was a voluntary offering in a good cause.

On Tuesday morning I received a letter from Mr. Metcalfe, the treasurer to the St. Andrew's Fund, declining the performance; I immediately waited on that gentleman and, during our conversation, he asked to withdraw his letter, agreeing at the same time to accept the proceeds of the concert.

Under these circumstances, I respectfully ask you whether or not the announcement of the performance was "unauthorised?"

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

R. TOLANO.

Royal Victoria Theatre, August 9th.

P.S.—I may mention that, at a performance given at the Theatre about a month since, in aid of the funds of St. Vincent's Hospital, that charity received the sum of upwards of £35.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—From the action the banking companies are taking in the matter, and the remarks which you have made in your article in this day's issue on the question as to whether promissory notes in common use are or are not subject to the duty imposed by the new Stamp Act, I have been led to examine more minutely into the terms of the schedule having reference to bills of exchange and promissory notes; I find that the Act imposes the tax on every "Inland bill of exchange or promissory note for the payment to the bearer or to order"....."of any sum of money," which of course should include all such notes as are customarily used, and which are payable after the expiration of a certain date, "or on demand." If the word "or" had been left out no doubt our Treasurer would have reason to lament the hastiness with which this Act was brought into existence; but as it stands, my opinion is that Mr. Smart is completely justified in resisting the forced interpretation, in this particular, laid down by the recent decision.

Yours obediently,

R. R. E.

Sydney, August 9.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—The strict regulations for the entire exclusion of strangers from the District Court was somewhat trespassed on to-day in the case of myself v. Davis, inasmuch as an agent was allowed to appear on behalf of the said Davis, and tell the Court that my claim was defended. Why a departure from the general rule should have been permitted in this case, and the privilege granted to the agent, I cannot say, more especially where his Honor Mr. District Judge Parland was presiding, and who, when Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates had occasion, more than once, to call the attention of the Law Society to unprofessional

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—You have unintentionally done an injustice to Mr. Watt, the analytical chemist, in your last paper, by saying that I had got more oil out of the Hartley coal than he had done. If I had operated by the dry process of distillation, I question whether I should have got so much oil out of the Hartley coal as that gentleman has done.

There is no reflection upon Mr. Watt, and I will defy any chemist whatever to do better than he has done by the same process. Again, Sir, you undesignedly represent my process of distillation *as a secret*, which is not the case. It is patented, and hence made public to the world, but it is not free for them to use until fourteen years have expired from the date of the patent. My process *for extracting the sulphur* is a secret, but not my process of distillation.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

GEORGE LOUGH.

Scott-street, Newcastle, August 5.

UNIVERSITY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

"CODEX," "Mr. Moore," and "Civis Romanus" have severally dilated on the supposed advantages of the new regulations proposed to be introduced into the Sydney University, and as no one has spoken hitherto from within that institution, either for or against the proposed change, I hope you will excuse a few lines from an Undergraduate. The three gentlemen who have given opinions on the subject seem to think that the status of the Arts degree will even be raised, yet alone deteriorated, and "Civis Romanus" even aspires to seeing the graduates raised till they can boast the title he himself assumes.

Now, Sir, in my opinion let the Degree be obtainable without attendance at the University lectures, and the higher classes will gradually desist from sending their sons to the University of Sydney, preferring to send their sons to Oxford or Cambridge; but then the three gentlemen before mentioned will answer that the University is for both rich and poor, since both classes support it, and it is a public institution. Still, the poorer classes have the schools of arts all over the country almost entirely to themselves, where they can learn the higher branches of intellectual pursuits; but very few take advantage of the opportunity offered them, and in my opinion still fewer would avail themselves of these proposed regulations for obtaining a degree, while there is no doubt all *bona fide* graduates would feel the honour of their hard-earned degree considerably diminished.

Hoping you will excuse these few remarks,

I am, Sir, yours,

ANTI-REFORM UNDERGRADUATE.

THE LATE COLONEL KEMPT.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I beg to point out an error which I perceive has crept into the New Zealand Press, as well as into your own columns, in regard to the rank of the above lamented officer. From Hart's "Army List" it will be seen that, although his *regimental* rank was only that of a senior major in the 12th Foot, his *army* rank was that of *Colonel*, having been promoted from his previous brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy on the 5th February, 1864.

Yours,

ARMY LIST.

Sydney, 8th August.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	...	...	...	£43	3 0
Gin	...	...	...	366	16 0
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters				8	1 4
Whisky	...	...	...	56	10 8
Rum	...	...	...	641	15 5
Perfumed spirits	...	...	...	2	7 0
Wine	...	...	...	19	16 0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)				187	10 0
(in bottle)				47	2 5
Tobacco and snuff	...	...	...	284	13 0
Cigars	...	...	...	34	13 2
Sugar (refined)	...	...	...	26	13 4
(unrefined)	...	...	...	30	12 2
Pilotage	...	...	...	44	8 8
Package duty	...	...	...	495	4 0
Total	...	...	...	£1373	7 1

Our advices from Melbourne are to the 7th instant. Saturday's *Argus* gives the following report of the state of the markets up to Friday evening:—

Rather a quiet day has been passed in the import markets, the larger dealers generally having evinced little desire to operate to any great extent. Breadstuffs have not been active, in the face of Chilian advices, but though this may be looked for, yet stocks in hand are so trifling as to prevent any immediate decline, and holders to-day have not evinced the slightest sign of giving way. South Australian flour is held for £22 for best town brands, and Adelaide wheat for 10s., though no actual sales have come under our notice. We are informed that two-thirds interest in the Glenshee's cargo of wheat has changed owners, the entire cargo being now in the hands of one firm, and trade sales have since been effected to the extent of a few thousand bushels at 9s. 3d. From Sydney we learn, by private telegram, that the cargo of the Telegraph, from Chili, via Auckland, had been disposed of at full rates. It consisted of 2722 bags of wheat and 2725 bags of flour. Maize is firm at 4s. 1d., and tends upwards, there being more buyers than sellers, even at this figure. Colonial oats are selling freely to the trade at 4s. 10d., 4s. 11d., and 5s. We understand that about 400 bags Calcutta oats were placed on private terms at a full figure. Bran moved off sparingly at 1s. 9d. In malt, we learn of a bin in tanks having been purchased at 7s. 1½d. in bond, and higher rates are expected as the season advances; at all events, holders of tank malt seem less inclined than formerly to part with their stock. A parcel of Hennessey's brandy, in bulk, equal to about twenty hogsheads, was placed on private terms. A shipment of ten tons caustic soda, of an unknown brand, was quitted at £20. In candles, considerable inquiry has been experienced, about 500 boxes having been disposed of at 9½d.; duty paid, and 8½d. in bond. A further purchase of some sixty-five bales of woolpacks, at about 4s. 4½d. is also reported. In sugars, we hear of Cossipore being freely placed with trade purchasers at £32; crushed loaf realised £31. Small sales of JDEZ geneva have been effected up to 9s. 6d.; and common port wine in parcels has been quitted at £22 10s. to £23 10s. The purchase at auction to-day of 120 tons of Java rice, centres the whole of this description with one firm, who, we believe, intend advancing the price for dressed Java to £34.

Upon the subject of expected importations of breadstuffs, the same paper has received the following:—

To the Editor of the Argus.

SIR,—As it is natural that the public should be anxious to learn our prospect of supplies of wheat and flour for the remainder of the year, seeing our own and the other colonies are getting pretty well exhausted, I send you the enclosed list of vessels advised by the last accounts to have been loading at Chili for the colonies. Several others had sailed, of which it is likely we shall hear shortly.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Melbourne, August 3rd.

Ann Gamble, 800 tons wheat; Inspector Pala, 550 ditto ditto and flour; Isabella, 450 ditto ditto; Neptune, 450 ditto wheat; Glenshee, 450 ditto ditto; Golden Age, 350 ditto ditto; Mary Miller, 473 ditto ditto; Frankly, 640 ditto ditto; St. Magnus, 400 ditto ditto; Gravena (arrived at Auckland), 600 ditto flour; Wild Wave, 350 tons wheat; Telegraph (Chilian account), 600 ditto ditto and flour; Carma Augusta, 1000 ditto flour; Glorioss, 900 ditto wheat; Annie Wood, 700 ditto ditto; Koh-i-noor, 340 ditto ditto; Far Away, 650 ditto and flour; Zubu, 350 ditto ditto; Remark (supposed Otago), 350 ditto ditto; Woodbine and Forres, 800 ditto ditto.

The *Argus* of 7th instant says:—

In the import markets, the week has closed with a quiet aspect, and although the day has not passed without imitating a few transactions, yet little of very special importance has been made public in the way of sales. A bin of fine malt, to land ex Giant's Causeway, has been placed at 7s. 9d.; and a bin of good but not fine malt has changed hands at less money. A considerable line of fine congou tea—say well on to 300 chests—has been placed at slightly under 2s. We hear of a parcel of '64 flour having been quitted at 2s. Sales of Allsopp's ale, in bottle, are reported at 3s. Bulk ales are moved off with difficulty; for the Carlisle Company's, £7 10s. is accepted, and on Marrian's a reduction to £7 2s. 6d. has been submitted in order to induce further progress in sales. Kerosene oil still tends downwards; we understand that a parcel of 500 cases, best brand, was offered at 3s. 7d., without leading to business. In brandies a fair trade inquiry is reported for Vinegrowers' at 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. for pale and dark. The market for breadstuffs has to-day been literally at a standstill, an absence of the ordinary trade inquiry even having been experienced; holders, however, express the utmost confidence in prices being maintained, and exhibit no anxiety to quit, so our quotations remain unaltered, viz., £22 for best Adelaide town brands of flour, 10s. for South Australian wheat, and 9s. 3d. for Chilian. A considerable parcel of foreign candles has been placed in bond at 8¾d.

The *Launceston Examiner*, of 3rd instant, reports as follows:—

There has been little doing in our produce market to-day. Flour and wheat are dull of sale, and remain at £21 and 9s 3d respectively. There has been a slight improvement in oats, which now range from 3s 8d to 3s 10d. Potatoes remain at £6 15s, bags in. Bran is declining, it being now quoted at 1s 4d. There is no butter in the market. Pressed hay, £6 4s to £6 10s; trussed ditto, £3 15s to £4.

We have Adelaide papers to the 4th instant. The *Register* says:—

But a very small amount of business has been done during the past week in wheat and flour, and prices are not materially altered since our last report. There have been but few export orders for wheat, and prices gave way a little during the early part of the week; but so little is coming forward that the price is again firmer. One or two sales of flour have been made, but there has been very little demand for it. Flour.—Country flour has been sold at £19 7s. 6d. to £19 10s.; and town brands at £19 15s., £20, and £20 10s. per ton. These are about the prices which are at present asked. Wheat.—Some sales have been made as low as 8s. 10d. per bushel at the Port; but the price is firmer to-day, and transactions are reported at 8s. 11d. to 9s. per bushel. Town price, 9s. 9d. Bran is very dull, and there are no buyers for export. Oats and Barley.—There has been no alteration in prices, and very little business has been done. Copper is worth £85 per ton at the Port.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A fearful death from hydrophobia is related in the *Memorial de la Loire*, which happened at Montaud to a boy eight years of age. He was bitten in the ear about a month ago by a dog belonging to the family. Some days afterwards the animal disappeared from the house, and a dog in the vicinity having been found in a rabid state, fears began to be entertained about the child, who was placed under the care of a quack, who pretended to have a remedy for the disease. Four weeks after, the

LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE AND AMERICA.

By the steamship London we (Melbourne *Herald*,) have eight days' later intelligence from England and three from New York.

The Queen was at Balmoral.

The Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a prince at 1.18 a.m. on the 3rd June. Her Royal Highness and the infant prince were doing perfectly well.

The *Times* says that the auspicious event, if not actually unexpected, was not preceded by any prolonged warning.

The last mile of the Atlantic cable was completed on the 28th May. *The Times* says —"In order to guard against any possible sources of accident, every preparation has been made in case of the worst, and, in the event of very bad weather, for cutting the cable adrift and buoying it. For this purpose a wire rope of great strength, and no less than five miles long, having a distinctive mark at every 100 fathoms, will be taken in the Great Eastern. This, of course, is only carried in case of desperate eventualities arising, and in the earnest hope that not an inch of it will ever be required. If, unfortunately, its services should be wanted, the cable would be firmly made fast to its extremity and so many hundred fathoms of the wire rope according to the depth of water the cable was in measured out. To the other end of the rope an immense buoy would be attached, and the whole then cut adrift and left to itself till better weather. In the experimental cruizes which were undertaken before the starting of the last Atlantic expedition, this attempt at buoying the cable was often tried in the deep water of the Bay of Biscay, but never with any great success, and in very deep water it would be a most forlorn hope indeed to try it at all."

Colonial questions have been on two or three occasions lately brought before the House of Commons, but they aggrear to excite but little interest. On the 26th May, Mr. Marsh called attention to the cost of the protection of our colonies, and the advantages we derive from them, reviewing at considerable length the circumstances of each, in a House of scarcely twenty members. The bill for the purpose of giving a retiring pension to Colonial Governors has been read a second time. Mr. Moor advocated the claims of Mr. La Trobe, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, and Mr. Adderley, in speaking to the measure, said that probably the worst defect of all was the ignoring of short but distinguished services. A man might have been for the prescribed number of years governing one of our colonies in the very worst manner—plunging the colonies into a series of Kaffir wars by his injudicious rule; maintaining a Maori strife against the advice of his own Government and the remonstances of the Home Administration; wasting the treasure and lives of this country in Ballarat riots, and yet, under this bill, he would receive a pension. (Hear.)

The Lord Warden, a new iron-clad frigate, was launched at Chatham dock-yard on the 27th. She will carry 1400 tons of armour.

THE ROAD MURDER.—*The Times* has the following —Since the committal of Constance Kent, on the 4th of May, by the magistrates at Trowbridge, to take her trial at the Wiltshire summer assizes, for the murder of her half-brother, Francis Saville Kent, nearly five years ago, we have avoided giving currency in *The Times* to the "sensation" rumours that have been propagated respecting this case by certain metropolitan and provincial papers. We may now, however, upon the safest authority, briefly refer to some of these rumours, as they affect other persons besides the unhappy prisoner now awaiting her trial. Among other statements put forward has been one to the effect that the trial is to be removed, under what is known as Palmer's Act, to the Central Criminal Court. There is no reason to doubt that a calm and dispassionate trial will be afforded to the prisoner in her own county, or that justice will be as effectually done to the prisoner and to the public at a Wiltshire Assize as in the Central Criminal Court, and we have authority for stating that no application has been made at the instance either of the prosecution or the defence to remove the case from Salisbury. We may state also that the counsel who so ably defended Constance Kent in July, 1860, when she was charged upon the information of Inspector Whicher, of the Metropolitan Detective Force, has been retained for the defence at the forthcoming trial, which will take place in about two months. As to the alleged ill-treatment of Constance Kent by her father and step-mother, we are assured that from her earliest infancy to the day of her leaving home for the school at Dinan she was treated with the utmost indulgence and tenderness.

MISS LONGWORTH.—Mrs. Yelverton left Edinburgh for Rotterdam about three weeks ago by the steamer Holyrood, a cabin in it being generously put at her service by Mr. R. M'Gregor, the proprietor. She was so weak as to require to be carried on board the steamer. She arrived quite safely, and is fast getting strong under the sunny skies of the Continent. For two or three months before she left she had been confined to bed, and it was feared by some of her friends that she might die. Her lungs were affected, and she was ill of intermittent fever that recurred at intervals of twelve hours and left her quite weak. Professor Simpson and his attendants visited her every day, and sometimes oftener, exhibiting more than merely professional kindness. Her appeal against the judgment of the First Division was presented late in March, and the time for her entering into her recognizances has been extended on account of her ill-health. In her action against the *Saturday Review*, the interlocutor of Lord Jerviswood, finding the proprietors of that journal liable in respect of the arrestment of £34, has been appealed to the Inner House, and will probably come up for judgment in a few weeks.—*Sheffield Daily Telegraph.*

The Rev. A. D. Wagner had been brutally assaulted in the street at Brighton.

A shocking murder of a wife by her husband has just been brought to light near Parsonstown, in the King's County. A woman, named Ann Hayes had mysteriously disappeared, and her husband, Thomas Hayes, stated that she had gone to America with another man; but his story varied so much that he was arrested on suspicion. The evidence against him, however, was very slight, as repeated searches on the part of the constabulary failed to detect any trace of the body of the missing woman; nor is it likely that it would ever have been discovered if the conscience of the murderer had not so troubled him that he felt constrained to confess his guilt. Accordingly, on Thursday last, he sent for the Rev. Mr. Wills, and, after duly cautioned, freely acknowledged that he had killed his wife, and wished to be hanged. He made a similar confession to Mr. Curran, the stipendiary magistrate. He stated that he had buried the body in a bog at a place called Galros. It being impossible from his description to find the exact spot, he was taken to the place in a covered car, accompanied by the clergyman, the magistrate, and a body of police. He said, "20,000 men could not find it unless he went himself, and they might dig millions of acres before they found it." It had been buried three or four feet under the peat mould, at a considerable distance from the road, where there was much broken ground. When the prisoner arrived at the spot he exclaimed, "Before God, Mr. Curran, there she is." The police having procured spades and shovels, set to work, and in a short time laid bare a bed tick, which contained a large quantity of wearing apparel, with other articles belonging to the murdered woman, such as she would be likely to take with her as an emigrant. The police next came upon a sack with the mouth bound up, into which the body of the deceased had been thrust head foremost. The sack was ripped open, when a horrifying sight was presented. The head was terribly battered, the right eye closed with a cut, and there was another cut on the left temple; the nose was also broken. An inquest was held yesterday. Dr. Woods, who made a post mortem examination, was examined, and described the wounds which he believed to have been the cause of death. In his opinion, they are inflicted by some heavy instrument, such as a smoothing-iron, found with the body in the sack. This smoothing-iron was identified as having been borrowed by the deceased from a neighbour. The prisoner had stated in his confession that he gave his wife a kick, in consequence of which she fell out of bed, and that he subsequently found her dead on the floor. He attempted to account for the wound on the skull by saying that the corpse fell off the car, and that the wheel passed over the head, but Dr. Woods stated that the wounds could not possibly have been caused in that manner. The verdict of the coroner's jury was, "That, on the night of the 15th day of May, 1865, at Galros, in the King's County, Anne Hayes was, by her husband, Thomas Hayes, wilfully, maliciously, and with malice aforethought, killed and murdered."

The will of the late Mr. Prescott, the banker, has been proved, and the personal estate is sworn under £250,000.

THE RACE FOR THE DERBY.

The *Times* has the following account of the great race:—The 86th Derby Stakes, of 50 sovereigns each, h. ft., for three-year-olds; colts, 8 st. 10 lb., and fillies, 8 st. 5 lb.; the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns out of the stakes. Mile and a half. 249 subs. Value £6875.

Count F. de Lagrange's b. c. Gladiateur, by Monarque—Miss Gladiator (H. Grimshaw)	1
Mr. R. Walker's br. c. Christmas Carol, by Kataplan—Mistletoe (T. French)	2
Mr. Robinson's ch. c. Eltham, by Marsyas—Butterfly (S. Adams)	3
Mr. Spencer's br. c. Longdown, by Battle—Subtility (Osborne)	4
Duke of Beaufort's br. c. Todloben, by Muscovite—Palm (Fordham)	
Count F. de Lagrange's b. c. Le Mandarin, by Monarque—Lisuba (Hunter)	
Lord Stanford's ch. c. Archimedes, by Newminster—Equation (Challoner)	
Mr. Haig's br. c. Roderick Random, by Gemma di Vergy—Hurry Scurry (G. Noble)	
Baron Rothschild's b. f. Zephyr, by King Tom—Mentmore Lass (J. Daley)	
Mr. Chaplin's ch. c. Broadlbane, by Stockwell—Blink Bonny (Aldcroft)	
Mr. Chaplin's b. c. Broomielaw, by Stockwell—Queen Mary (J. Mann)	
Mr. Merry's b. c. Wild Charley, by Wild Dayrell—Phemy (A. Edwards)	
Mr. Mackenzie's b. c. Oppressor, by Newminster—Olga (Doyle)	
Marquis of Hastings's b. c. Kangaroo, by Hobbie Noble—Yarra Yarra (J. Grimshaw)	
Captain Gray's br. c. Audax, by Voltigeur—Amazon (F. Adams)	
Sir J. Hawley's b. c. Bedminster, by Newminster—Secret (Wells)	
Mr. C. P. Hudson's b. c. Tilt, by Tournament—Spot (Ferry)	
Lord Poulet's ch. c. Nuttinder, by Nutbourne—Chasceway (J. Reeves)	
Lord Durham's br. c. Ariel, by Voltigeur—Wizard's dam (J. Adams)	
Lord Glasgow's b. c. Rifle, by Barbatus—Brown Bess (H.	
Lord Westmoreland's br. c. Brahma, by Lambton—Christabelle (J. Goater)	
Count Batthyany's b. c. King Charming, by King Tom—Longitude (Custance)	
Mr. Watt's br. c. Oimar, by Saunterer—Birthday (Snowden)	
Mr. Bowes's b. c. Farewell, by Launcelot—Auld Acquaint (Ashmall)	
Mr. C. E. Johnstone's br. c. The First Born, by Marionette—Tamara (Maidment)	
Mr. T. Parr's ch. c. Friday, by Defiance—Constance (Clement)	
Mr. G. Reynolds's b. c. Richmond, by Voltigeur—Rosaline (Morris)	
Mr. J. Palmer's Kate Hampton, by Orlando—Braxey (Norman).	

E. Sharpe weighed for Mr. J. White's Joker, but during the delay at the post he jumped round and unseated his rider, who was so seriously shaken as to prevent his remounting, and the horse did not start.

Betting: 5 to 2 agst Gladiateur, 7 to 2 agst Broadalbane, 10 to 1 each agst Longdown and Archimedes, 11 to 1 agst Oppressor, 14 to 1 agst Wild Charley, 20 to 1 agst Christmas Carol, 25 to 1 agst Zephyr, 40 to 1 agst Bedminster, 50 to 1 each agst Brahma, Ariel, Broomielaw, and Tilt, 1000 to 12 agst Kangaroo, 1000 to 10 each agst King Charming, Oimar, Farewell, and Friday, 1000 to 8 each agst Roderick Random and Eltham, and 1000 to 5 agst Richmond.

The preliminary canters having been taken by the thirty competitors, who were scanned with eager curiosity by those having investments upon the issue, they made the best of their way to the post. Here a long delay took place as usual, through the over-anxiety of several of the riders to secure places, and the disinclination evinced by Broomielaw, Rifle, and Christmas Carol to join their horses, and it was just on the stroke of 4 before Mr. M'George was enabled to effect an equitable start, after nine failures. When fairly on the wing, Wild Charley assumed the lead, but before they had proceeded a dozen strides he was pulled back, and the running was taken up by Tilt on the extreme right, closely followed by Eltham, Oppressor, Roderick Random, Christmas Carol, and Broomielaw in a body, and a couple or three lengths in their rear were observed Kate Hampton, Todleben, Archimedes, Longdown, Le Mandarin, Brahma, and Zephyr, who headed the next division, in the centre of which were the favourite, Broadalbane, Audax, Wild Charley, and Kangaroo, the rear being brought up by Farewell, First Born, and Richmond. They proceeded in these positions at a great pace through the furze to the mile-post, where Tilt gradually gave way, and as they commenced the descent of the hill Eltham, next the rails, was clearly seen in advance, having Christmas Carol in attendance, the pair being followed by Broomielaw, Todleben, Longdown, Kate Hampton, and Audax to the three-quarter-mile pots, when Gladiateur came through his horses, followed by Wild Charley and Archimedes, who came up on the right, but in a few strides farther something struck into the heels of Mr. Merry's colt, which sent him staggering against Archimedes and Audax, who cannoned against the favourite, and completely knocked him out of his stride, and but for the timely attention paid by Edwards to Challoner's caution, by pulling off and letting Grimshaw through, his chance would have been entirely destroyed, and in consequence Grimshaw had to ease him, and bids fair to time until he was fairly landed in the straight. Rounding the bend Broomielaw took a slight lead of Eltham and Christmas Carol on the lower ground, leaving Todleben wide on the right, and close in his rear came Longdown, Archimedes, Brahma, Gladiateur, Oppressor, Ariel, and Oimar to the road, where the favourite crept up, and on reaching the distance Broomielaw, having run himself out, gave way, and Christmas Carol then assumed the lead, having Eltham on his right, the pair running locked together to half way up, when Grimshaw, having steadied his horse, came with a rush, and, heading the two in the next few strides, won in a canter by two lengths. Christmas Carol defeated Eltham by a length for second; Longdown was fourth, beaten a couple of lengths from the latter. Broomielaw was fifth, Todleben sixth, Archimedes seventh, Broadalbane, who ran unkindly throughout, finished next, a long way off. Then came Brahma, Oppressor, Oimar, Ariel, Kate Hampton, and Audax in a body; the rear division comprising King Charming, Kangaroo, Wild Charley, Richmond, and Bedminster, the last of whom broke down badly half a mile from home.

The following is the exact pedigree of the winner —Gladiateur is by Monarque out of Miss Gladiator; Miss Gladiator was foaled in France, and got by Gladiator out of Taffrail by Sheet Anchor; Monarque was foaled in France, got by the Baron, Sting, or the Emperor; his dam, Poetess, foaled in France, by Royal Oak (son of Catton) out of Ada by Whisker, out of Anna Bella by Shuttle, her dam by Drone out of Contessina. Gladiator, Taffrail, the Baron, Sting, the Emperor, Royal Oak, and Ada were all exported to France from this country.

AMERICA.

THE TRIAL OF DAVIS.—STATE OF SEWARD.

The New York correspondent of the *Morning Herald* continues his account of the "Star Chamber inquisition at Washington." He states that thirty witnesses for the prosecution have yet to be examined, and that about twenty have been named for the defence. He complains, however, that, whatever the defence may be, the prisoners have but little chance of escape, since the Court has evidently entered on its duties predisposed to convict. The consequence is, that the rights of the prisoners are not respected as they ought to be, and hearsay evidence is admitted without scruple. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Mrs. Surratt's counsel, has declined to continue the case—partly because of the extraordinary way in which the business of the Court is conducted, and partly, perhaps, because he is convinced of the guilt of his client. What make the case chiefly notable in the fact that there is so little doubt of the guilt of most of the prisoners that there has been no excuse for interfering with the regular course of justice. Dr. Mudd is, however, an exception to this rule. He set Booth's leg, it is true; but no evidence has been produced to show that he knew anything whatever of the murder up to the time at which he operated on the murderer. With such a Court, however, as that before which he is tried, his chances of life and death are about even.

The *New York Herald* still devotes its energies to the task of convicting Mr. Davis of plotting the murder of President Lincoln, but as yet with small success. Its example is followed by other more able journals, which in this matter exhibit an unscrupulousness worthy of their exemplar. The *Albany Evening Journal*—Mr. Seward's organ in the State of New York—has, however, outdone all others, and has unknowingly done the best possible service to Mr. Davis, by showing how extremely weak the evidence against him really is. It dwells upon the fact that Booth was in communication with "Secession sympathisers" at Washington; and asserts, though without offering any proof, that Booth was at Richmond, and in Montreal, receiving large sums of money in gold, and holding interviews with the leaders of the South, in both places; and thus, imagining that its unsupported assertions are good evidence against Mr. Davis, asks, with a triumphant air, if there were ever "a clearer and stronger case of circumstantial evidence than that the Government has already made up?"

Arbitrary arrests are not wholly discontinued, even though Mr. Johnson ordered the release of the various victims of the tyranny of the Administration some time back. Two of the judges—Messrs. Rush and Harvey Driggs—have since been arrested, in pursuance of an order of General Curtis, and have not been furnished with a copy of the charges against them. Two citizens of Minnesota have been harried out of the State, without knowing of what crime they are accused; and at Chicago a gentleman and his two daughters have been arrested by the military authorities. The charge against them is that of hanging out a grey flag, trimmed with green, on the day of Mr. Lincoln's death, and thereby manifested Confederate sympathies. The accused assert that "the flag" was a muslin curtain, trimmed with blue braid, hung out to dry, and that their sympathies were in no way concerned in either its colour or exposure.

Mr. Seward is reported to be gradually but surely recovering. Whenever the weather is sufficiently fine, he rides out; and he is said to be in the habit of telling his friends that he intends to be at work again in the State department in about a fortnight. His son, however, who was wounded by the would-be assassin, is in a very dangerous condition—every attempt at conversation on his part being followed by a fresh effusion of blood from his wounds.

Southampton, May 31st.

Nashville despatches of the 18th announce that it was originally intended to take President Davis to Washington via Nashville and Cincinnati, but that, for prudential reasons, the route has been changed to that via Macon and Augusta to Savannah. From Savannah he was to proceed by steamer to Fortress Monroe. The Washington correspondent of the *Daily News*, however, under date of the 19th, mentions a report current in that city that the person captured by General Wilson's cavalry was not President Davis, but some one who had impersonated him to draw the Federals from the real object of their pursuit, and that the Southern President, together with his secretaries, Benjamin, Breckinridge, and others, are now doubtless safely beyond the Mississippi. The absence of all official account of the movements of the captors and their prisoners, since the first announcement of the capture, is alleged by the *Daily News* to strengthen the probability of the truth of the report.

A correspondent of the *New York Tribune* gives the following particulars of President Davis's flight, and the dissolution of his party.

"Nashville, Friday, May 19.

"Through Confederate officers who have just arrived, I get a full account of Jeff. Davis's movements up to within a short time of his capture. General Debrell, who commanded his escort, was engaged in the battle near Raleigh, North Carolina, when he received intelligence of the surrender of Lee, and at the same time Wheeler got despatch from Jeff. Davis, dated Greensborough, North Carolina, calling for 1000 picked men to escort him and what remained of his Government to Washoe Georgia. Debrell was accordingly despatched with the required force, and after a march of three days reached Greensborough, at which point he found Jeff. Davis with his family, Judah P. Benjamin, John C. Breckinridge, Senator Burnett, of Kentucky, J. H. Reagan, Postmaster-General Gustavus A. Huns, of Tennessee, and other rebel officials. As soon as General Debrell arrived, the party prepared to march, and they set out on the following day. Jeff. Davis and the rebel officials rode in front, followed by ambulances containing the women and children and the specie, which was currently reported among the officers to amount to eleven millions of dollars. It was put up in heavy iron-bound kegs and boxes, and had a guard of 1000 men, led by General Debrell, which followed the train. At a point about five miles from Greensborough they entered all the surmises which it naturally excited, the men being exceed

PROSPECTUS
of the
CURRAWANG COPPER MINING COMPANY.
(Limited).

Capital £60,000, in Shares of £1 each.
20,000 PAID-UP SHARES
To be retained by the Proprietors, and 40,000 to be allotted to the Public, to be paid for in calls of not more than 2s. 6d. each at intervals of not less than two months.

The Currawang Mine is on a freehold property of 322 acres, situated at Currawang, about twenty-two miles from Goulburn, and seven from Collector.

The first indication which presented itself of its mineral wealth was a large quantity of copper ore, near the surface, whereof a portion has been forwarded to Sydney. A sample of this surface copper ore, assayed at the Mint, showed:—

Copper	27.90 per cent.
Lead	10.79 "
Silver	9 oz. 16 dwts. per ton.

What has been done to test further the value of the property will be best understood from the annexed extract from the report of Mr. W. G. Walters, Mining Engineer and Superintendent of the Works.

The Gossan—more properly known as Red Oxide of Iron—through which the first shaft was sunk extends over a large portion of the ground, to a great depth in some places. Enough has been assayed to show the existence of a very large quantity. Various assays made of this show it to be rich in gold and silver, averaging, nearly 11 dwts. gold and 5 ozs. silver per ton. Two samples of it, one 56 lbs., and another 75 lbs. weight, after being dried, have been tried in Wheeler's patent amalgamating machine, showing results in the first case of

Gold	10 dwts. 5 grs. to the ton.
Silver	2 oz. 6 dwts. ditto

In the second case—

Gold	14 dwts. 9 grs. ditto
Silver	4 oz. 13 dwts. 22 grs. ditto.

The latter sample was part of ½ ton taken indiscriminately from different parts of the ground, and some from deeper sinking than the first. Supposing that in actual practice, on a large scale, an average of 7 or 8 dwts. or less of gold, and 3 ozs. of silver be procured by this process (and there is every reason for assuming, from the above experiments, it is likely to be more rather than less) —a very large yield of profit per week may be expected. Estimates showing the weekly profit, supposing the result of the second experiment could always be realised, are appended hereto, with certificates verifying the same. The 1½ ton from which the 75 lbs. above-named were taken, was passed through the mill at the Mint, and showed a yield of gold at the rate of 7¼ dwts. to the ton. An analysis of the debris or tailings gave gold at the rate of 3¾ dwts. to the ton. This experiment, allowing for moisture, proves that the composition of the mass corresponded very nearly with the small portion tried by Wheeler's machine, which, it should be observed, save what would be lost in tailings by the Mint process.

It is proposed in the first instance to erect the machinery necessary to extract the gold and silver. The operations as at present on the copper lode will also be continued, and machinery erected as occasion requires. A first call of 2s. 6d. per share will be made on allotment; other calls will not exceed 2s. 6d. each, nor be made at intervals of less than two months.

The working of the mine is being prosecuted with full vigour, over thirty men being employed. The interest of the company will date as from 1st July. The promoters will repay themselves the cost of land, £1000, leaving payment for all outlay incurred to above date in plant, dwellings, shafts, improvements, and about forty tons of copper ore (part in Sydney and part en route), entirely to the future consideration of the shareholders after declaration of a dividend.

It is anticipated that large profits will arise from working the Gossan, and it is intended that so much of such profits as may be necessary shall be employed in developing and working the copper mine, instead of raising calls for that purpose.

It is proposed to place the management of the Company under the control of a Board of Five Directors, one of whom shall retire annually. The directors will be chosen by the shareholders generally, from among themselves, so soon as the first call shall be paid.

A deed of settlement of the Company, in terms of this prospectus, is in course of preparation by Messrs. Stephen and Stephen, solicitors of this Company.

The mine being within a reasonable distance of Sydney, intending applicants for shares are invited to inspect the property, and judge for themselves. The proprietors depend entirely on the merits of the property, and do not care to put forward names of influence to assist them in forming a company.

The proprietors undertake that the PROFITS of the first TWO YEARS shall, in the first instance, be devoted to the payment of a DIVIDEND at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, on the subscribed capital paid up, before taking a similar or any dividend whatever on their reserved shares, and they further undertake not to SELL any of their paid up shares until after a dividend has been declared.

As soon as a company is formed, an Act of Parliament will be applied for, to limit the liability of the shareholders.

Samples of gossan and ore may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Allotments of shares will be made as far as practicable PRO RATA with due regard to applications for small numbers.

Applications for shares in the form annexed, to be made on or before the 31st instant to the undersigned, by whom the property has been inspected, and from whom prospectuses, forms of application, and all particulars can be procured, and who will retain all applications unopened till the day of allotment.

LENNON and CAPE, Brokers, 156, Pitt-street.
W. CHATFIELD, Broker, &c., George-street.
Sydney, 7th August, 1865.

Form of Application for Shares.

To the Promoters of the
CURRAWANG COPPER MINING COMPANY.
Gentlemen,
I have to request that you will allot to me shares in the above Company, and I hereby agree to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted, and pay for the same, and sign the Deed of Settlement when requested to do so.
Name
Address
Dated the 1865.

Extract from Report of W. G. Walters, referred to in Prospectus
Currawang Copper Mines,
Saturday Morning, July 29th, 1865.

To the Proprietors of the Currawang Copper Mines.

Gentlemen,—I beg to hand you my report of these Mines to the present date, work performed, and minerals developed.

The main shaft is now sunk to about 12 fathoms. In going down from surface we passed through Gossans and Red Oxide to a depth of about 10 feet, it then underlaid easterly out of the Shaft, we then sunk to 34 feet through decomposed Slate, Prian, and Mundic, then drove south 21 feet, when I came on the Red Oxide. Put a X cut east to intersect the Lode, and came on the hanging wall at 23 feet; in this X cut we passed through the Red Oxide and cut Black Ore and Mundic in several veins—dip of lode northerly, underlay easterly. I then drove south 12 feet on the course of the Lode in the direction of No. 2 Shaft, and cut Black Ore and Mundic in the bottom of drive, which still continues. Thus having proved without doubt the existence of Black Ore, I then sunk the Main Shaft to the 10-fathom level, crosscutted east 17 feet, and again intersected the Lode, passing through it to a well defined hanging wall; in the centre of the Lode we cut a vein of Black Ore and Mundic which averages in the depth of the drive 2 feet, but at the bottom 5 feet. In sinking the shaft to this drive we found the existence of Native and Red Oxides of Copper, which underlays with the Lode, and is now gone out of the shaft. We are now in course of sinking the Main Shaft for a 20 fathom level drive. No. 2 Shaft has been sunk to a depth of 43 feet 6 inches through decomposed Slate, Prian, and small seams of Gossan, at about 30 feet we struck the Lode on the foot wall, underlaying east, in which we came on a vein of Black Oxide and Mundic running out on the underlay to the east end of the Shaft, which from its course and underlay is a continuation of the vein cut in the Lode of the 10 fm. level—X Cut East from Main Shaft being a distance of 1 chain 45 feet. Two other Shafts are now being sunk, one to the south of No. 2 Shaft and the other to the north of the Main Shaft, which at a depth there can be no doubt, from present indications, the Lode will be again cut. We are now completing Mining and Assay Offices, Blacksmiths and Carpenters' Shops, Nos. 1 and 2 Shafts roofed in, together with several Workmen's Huts, which have been built by the men with their own labour and the Company's Materials.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,
WM. GROSVENOR WALTERS, M.E., Manager.

Statement showing estimated product from the red oxide of iron, or gossan, from Currawang, as extracted by Wheeler's amalgamator:—
Calculation for one week's work—based on first experiment.

An engine of 10-horse power will drive eight Wheeler's pans and four concentrators, besides crushing the ore—the process of extraction is shown to occupy a maximum of two hours, giving in twenty-four hours twelve out turns, each 4 tons, or 48 tons per day—288 tons per week.

The yield by first experiment gave as follows:—

Gold, 10 dwts. 5 gr. per ton, on 288 tons, 147 oz., at £3 10s.	£551	5 0
Silver, 2 oz. 6 dwts. per ton, on 288 tons, 662 oz. 8 dwts., at 5s.	165	12 0
	£716	17 0
* By the addition of chemicals to the value of 6d per ton, to facilitate the extraction of silver, it was estimated that the yield would be increased by 2 oz. to the ton, giving an additional 576 oz., at 5s.	£144	0 0
Less cost chemicals	7	4 0
	£136	16 0
Produce for the week	£853	13 0

Second experiment on ore taken in discriminately from
* This additional quantity is obtained in second experiment.

various parts of the lode, and from different depths. The yield shows a great improvement on the first and gives Gold, 14 dwts. 9 grs. per ton on 288 tons, 207 oz., at £3 15s. £777 5 0
Silver, 4 oz. 13 dwts. 22 grs. per ton on 288 tons, 1552 oz. 8 dwts. at 5s. £388 2 0
Less cost of chemicals 7 4 0
330 18 0
Produce for the week £1107 3 0

WEEKLY EXPENSES.

2 amalgamators at £7 10s	£15 0 0
2 assistants at £3	6 0 0
2 engineers at £5	10 0 0
20 labourers at £2	40 0 0
5 boys, at £1	5 0 0
Wood, 10 cords, at 6s.	3 0 0
Wear and tear, oil, &c.	10 0 0
Loss on quicksilver, 5 per cent.	11 4 0
Casual expenses	5 0 0
	£105 4 0

CERTIFICATE OF MR. FARMER.

I hereby certify that I extracted the minerals named in the within estimates, and that the results are therein correctly stated, and that having carefully examined the calculations throughout, I find them perfectly correct in every particular. And I further certify that if similar ore exists in quantity, the extraction of the metals may be conducted on a large scale by my patented process, and with similar results.

(Signed) T. SEELYE FARMER,
Patentee of Wheeler's Amalgamator.
Sydney, 18th July, 1865.

PROFESSOR WATT'S CERTIFICATE.

I hereby certify, that I witnessed the first of the above experiments, and that assuming the mineral to be of uniform richness, and the mode of extraction to be equally efficient, the same results will be obtained on a large scale.

(Signed) CHAS. WATT, Analytical Chemist.
Sydney, 18th July, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £230,000.
Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
CAPITALS.
Fire—£1,000,000. | Life—£100,000.
With powers to increase.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICERS. | SURVEYOR.
F. Sydney Jones, Esq. M.D., F.R.C.S. | G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
BANKERS—Bank of New South Wales.
Fire Risks at LOWEST CURRENT PREMIUMS.
Life Policies subject to SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
Claims promptly SETTLED IN COLONY.
W. H. MACKENZIE, jun.,
Agent for N. S. Wales.
Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
CURRENT FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia. Claims promptly SETTLED in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Resident Secretary.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.
James Byrnes, Esq. | A. B. Smith, Esq.
Henry Prince, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq.
London agents—Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett, 29, Gresham-street.
Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the lowest current rates of premium.
Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required.
C. M. SMITH, Manager.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, Cornhill, London, E.C.
MARINE BRANCH:—5, Royal Exchange Avenue.
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.
The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to settle all claims for losses that may arise therefrom. Forms of proposals, prospectuses, and all information can be obtained free on application.
E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
WILLIAM JACK, Resident Secretary.

BUTLER and M'CULLOCH'S Genuine SEEDS for the Kitchen Garden, Flower Garden, and Farm, specially selected for exportation, and carefully packed for all climates. Complete collections of vegetable and flower seeds, from £1 to £10 each. Descriptive priced catalogues post free to all parts of the world. Merchants liberally treated with. BUTLER and M'CULLOCH, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

SEEDS.—English and colonial, lucerne, red and white clover. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

SEEDS.—Ryegrass, perennial and Italian prairie grass, couch grass, English pasture grasses.

SEEDS.—Garden, vegetable seeds. A most extensive assortment. Catalogues of which can be had on application. Storekeepers' prices strictly moderate. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., British and Colonial Seed Warehouse, 260, Pitt-street.

SEED OATS, Seed Oats.—Colonial grown, prime sample. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 260, Pitt-street.

OATS, OATS, OATS.—Seed and Feed Oats, in any quantity, at LAW and TINSLEY'S, Haymarket.

SEED OATS.—Seed Oats on SALE. HILTON BROWNE and CO., Stores (late Ferris), 239, Pitt-st.

OTARD'S first-class BRANDIES.—The undersigned, being appointed sole AGENT, is in receipt of direct shipments, and prepared to supply the trade.
S. L. BENSUSAN, New Pitt-street.

TANN'S PATENT SAFES, assorted sizes, now landing from ships Rutlandshire and Kingston. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL, 326, George-street.

SUPERIOR ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE for SALE, with set of eye-pieces, large stand, &c.; diameter of object glass, 3½ inches. Will be sold cheap.
BRUSH and MAC DONNELL.

500 EMPTY HOGSHEADS for SALE, cheap. COWAN and ISRAEL, 9, Sussex-street.

DAY SCHOOL to dispose of, twenty-four scholars; open for a fortnight. Mr. B. Carroll, 21, Hunter-st.

FOR SALE, a Semi-Grand PIANO, Kirkman's, in splendid order. SHERRIFF & DOWNING, George-st.

SHOP BLIND for SALE, large size, cheap. 65, Market-street.

ANNUAL SALE of READY-MADE CLOTHING.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO. would respectfully intimate to their FRIENDS and CUSTOMERS that they are now making large and important REDUCTIONS in the WINTER STOCK of this department, and as it is their custom at this season to effectually clear out all the remaining Winter Goods in this branch, the principal portion of which has been made upon the premises, and by known competent hands, this sale will therefore offer special advantages to purchasers of the following class of GOODS.
MEN'S BLACK CLOTH SUITS
MEN'S DARK TWEED SUITS
BOY'S and YOUTH'S DARK TWEED SUITS
BOY'S KNICKERBOCKER SUITS
FINE BLACK CLOTH SACS
DARK MIXED TWEED SACS
DIAGONAL and MIXED TWEED TROUSERS
BEDFORD CORD and DOE TROUSERS
SUPERFINE BLACK FROCK COATS
BLACK DOE TROUSERS
BLACK CLOTH WALKING COATS
INVERNESS CAPES, WATERPROOF COATS
RAILWAY RUGS and WRAPPERS
BOYS' and YOUTH'S WINTER CLOTHING
White shirts, regatta shirts, boys' shirts, [illegible] under shirts, merino under shirts, lambswool drawers, merino drawers, silk shirts and drawers, black cloth caps, tweed caps, black Paris hats, ties, braces, belts, collars, mufflers, cravats, &c., &c.
350, George-street, next door to the Post Office.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY.
IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF R. WILSON AND CO.,
263 and 265, Pitt-street.
The above estate having been purchased from the elected trustee, D. BULMAN, Esq., of the firm of C. NEWTON, BROTHER, and CO., at a large discount from the original cost price by GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., and now being offered at corresponding reductions, the advantages to Wholesale Purchasers, Private Families, Hotel Keepers, and all buyers of General Drapery Goods, cannot fail to be appreciated in selecting from a stock so recently purchased. R. Wilson and Co. having only been in business about three years will at once speak as to the modern character of this stock. Great care and judgment having been used in the selection, and being thoroughly assorted, Ladies can scarcely fail meeting with some of their requirements, and that a speedy clearance may be effected the prices will in this instance be so reduced that all may have a chance of participating in its advantages.
The stock being generally assorted, the following are noticeable among the reduced lots:—

French merinos	Quilts	Muslin curtains
Coloured cobourgs	Counterpanes	Ladies' underclothing
Printed muslins	Sheetings	
Fancy dresses	Table linen	Coutille stays
Made-up skirts	Damasks	Mantles
Embroidered robes	Dimities	Shawls
Flannels	Ticks	Velvets
Blankets	Diapers	Hosiery
Cricketing flannels	Trimmings	Ribbons
French twills	Laces	Gloves
Alpacas	Sewed muslins	Collars and cuffs
Belts		

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to the Post Office.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.—
DARK WEST OF ENGLAND TWEEDS
DARK SILK MIXTURES
MEDIUM AND DARK MIXED COATINGS
SCOTCH SHEPHERD CHECKS
DARK GREY WITNEYS
MIXED ANGOLAS
CHEVIOT TWEEDS
BEDFORD CORDS
WEST OF ENGLAND BROADS
WEST OF ENGLAND DOES
BLUE WITNEYS
BLUE AND BLACK DIAGONALS
DARK MIXED VENETIANS
BLACK AND COLOURED MANTLE CLOTHS
VELVET AND SILK VESTINGS.
This Department being heavier than usual at this season, we have decided upon making a Reduction of from 20 to 35 per cent. upon all comprised in the above list, and being recent importations carefully selected in the Home markets, these reductions will answer the purpose of wholesale as well as retail buyers.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to the Post Office.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
TWEED SUIT, complete, all wool, made to measure, 55s
SUIT of SUPERFINE BLACK CLOTH, made to measure, 75s
TROUSERS and VEST, of all wool West of England Tweed, made to measure, 35s
TROUSERS, of all wool West of England Fancy Tweed, made to measure, 18s 6d
TROUSERS, of Superfine West Black Doeskin, made to measure.
None but experienced hands are retained for this branch, and all goods carefully shrunk. Gentlemen may in every instance rely upon a perfect fit, executed with prompt itude and despatch.
Ladies' Riding Habits, Clerical Gowns, &c., &c.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to the Post Office.

JUST LANDED,
5 bales PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS,
2366 yards, 3s. 6d per yard.
All new patterns
VICTORIA FELT, 4 feet wide.
1s. 11d.
2 bales KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS,
new patterns, 1s. 11d., yard wide.
AXMINISTER and VELVET PILE RUGS.
BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY STAIR CARPETS.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to the Post Office.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF R. WILSON and CO.
Purchased from the Trustees, Christopher Newton, Brother, and Co., at a large discount from cost price.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 6½d; FORMER PRICE, 1s 3d; finest quality
SILK PARACHUTES, 2s 11d; FORMER PRICE, 5s 6d; cane handles
TOILET QUILTS, 9s 6d; FORMER PRICE, 18s 6d; 3 yards long
GRENADINE SHAWLS, 5s 9d; FORMER PRICE, 10s 6d
WHITE DIMITY, 7½d; FORMER PRICE, 1s 3d
COLOURED DIMITY, 1s; FORMER PRICE, 1s 9d
MOHAIRS, 3¾d; FORMER PRICE, 8½d
COLLARS and CUFFS, 6½d; FORMER PRICE, 1s 3d
GALA PLAIDS, 10½d; FORMER PRICE, 1s 11d
COLOURED COBOURGS, 7½d; FORMER PRICE, 1s 6d
PRINTS, 7½d; FORMER PRICE, 1s
WIDE-WIDTH RIBBONS, 4½d; FORMER PRICE, 1s
NARROW RIBBONS, 1½d; FORMER PRICE, 6½d.
A large portion of this Stock consists of LADIES', CHILDREN'S, and INFANTS' UNDERCLOTHING.
CLOAKS, HOODS, PELISSES, FROCKS, STAYS, &c. &c.,
which will be sold at
75 PER CENT BELOW COST PRICE.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street, next to the Post Office.

CLEARING-OUT the whole of J. WETHERILL'S Cheap DRAPERY, previous to moving to the shop now occupied by Mr. Long, Pitt-street, who is retiring from business.
500 yards coloured silk velvets 2s 11d, worth 8s 6d
160 yards silk terry velvets 2s 11d, reduced from 4s 9d
275 yards white gauze lace 12½d, reduced from 3s 6d
740 yards good glace silks 1s 6d, worth 3s 6d
275 yards white and coloured glaces 2s 9d, worth 4s 9d
860 yards Hoyle's yard wide prints 7½d, reduced from 10½d
260 black mantles from 1s 11d each to 20s
176 shawls, last year's, 2s 11d reduced from 7s 6d
650 boys' straw hats 12½d, worth 2s 6d
670 ladies' white hats 1s, worth 2s 9d
240 muslin sets 2s 11d, worth 6s 6d
125 men's scarfs and ties 6½d, worth 2s 6d
170 pieces black trimmings, 36 yards, 6d
420 pieces braids, gimps, fringes, 36 yards, 1s
240 pairs ladies' stays 2s 11d, girls' ditto 1s 11d
275 pieces satin ribbons, 36 yards, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
150 pairs black spun silk hose 12½d, worth 2s 6d
165 linen sets 6½d worth 2s 6d
Bargains—Collars, sleeves, flowers, ties, buttons, &c.

SHEPHERDS' BOOTS. Miners' Boots.—ALDERSON and SONS, 221, Elizabeth-street.

WM. CREGO is selling Men's Elastic Sides, 5s 6d, worth 10s 6d. 237, Pitt-street.

WM. CREGO is selling Men's Elastic Side Boots at 6s 6d, worth 12s 6d. 237, Pitt-street.

WM. CREGO is selling Men's Elastic Side Boots at 7s 6d, worth 14s 6d. 237, Pitt-street.

TOOTH BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES—the bristles warranted not to fall out, 1s each, or half-dozen for 5s. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

WHISK CLOTH BRUSHES, with and without handles, just landed. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

COARSE BRUSHWARE, just landed ex British Peer. Seven cases assorted Coarse Brushes, comprising hair brooms, scrubbing brushes; shoe, water, and dandy ditto; bass brooms, mops, turks-head brooms, banister and carpet brooms, banister brushes in French wood for warehousemen, spoke brushes, painters' ditto, &c., &c. M'MAHON, next City Bank.

NO MINSTREL can surpass Joe Brown, the indefatigable dancing negro, at Lemaire's Bazaar.

FANCY GOODS in endless variety, at very little more than cost price. Lemaire's, opposite Markets.

HAIR MATTRESSES, 55s, 65s, 75s, 85s. Palliasses, 10s, 17s, 18s.
JOHNSON'S Bedding Manufactory,
195, Pitt-street North.

ESTABLISHED 25 years.—DR. J. EMANUEL, Doctor of Dental Surgery by diploma dated 1836.—Artificial teeth, gold and vulcanite; teeth extracted; teeth stopped with gold cement; teeth cleansed from tartar; children's teeth regulated. ☞ Moderate charges. Address, Pitt-street North, one door from Mr. Fisher, bootmaker, opposite Toogood's Hotel. Hours from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
☞ No connection with any other of the same name.

CAUTION.—COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—Fraudulent imitations of these celebrated pills are in circulation, having the stamp, bills, and labels all counterfeited. Some of these counterfeits have the stamp printed with a full stop after the word "OFFICE," and are wrapped with one bill only, the boxes lined purple or red, and the pills themselves irregular in form, with indentations on their surface. The GENUINE have no stop after the word "office" on the Government stamp; they are wrapped with two bills, the boxes are white inside, and the pills are perfectly globular in form, and present no indentations whatever. May be had of Messrs. ROW and Messrs. NORRIE and BROWN, both of Pitt-street, Sydney.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA
Established in 1832.
The only genuine preparation for the permanent cure of DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.
It has cured the most dangerous and confirmed cases of

Old sores	Abscesses
Boils	Ulcers
Tumours	Pimples

Scrofula, or King's Evil.
It entirely eradicates mercury from the system, and is the only medicine to be relied on in cases of
Salt Rheum
Ringworm Tetter
Scurvy Rheumatism Neuralgia
Venereal and Mercurial Diseases, General Debility
Loss of Appetite Langour Dizziness
Liver Complaint Billiousness
Throat Diseases, &c.
Guaranteed to be the most powerful and purest preparation of
GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA
that is put up for sale.
It is the very best, and in fact the only cure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, or from excessive use of mercury.
The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of mineral, mercurial, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.
Put up in large quart bottles, and for sale by all leading druggists.
BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,
the great cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.
For many years these Pills have been used in daily practice, always with the best results, and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest, and best vegetable extracts and balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost; and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long-standing and difficult diseases, when other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.
For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Headache, Dropsy, Piles, and as a Dinner Pill, they are unrivalled.
They also act in harmony with that great blood purifier, Bristol's Sarsaparilla.
Put up in glass bottles, price 1s. 6d. For sale by all leading druggists.
J. and E. ROW, sole agents, Pitt-219, street, Sydney.

CONVULSIONS IN TEETHING.—Mrs. Johnson's American Soothing Syrup.—This efficacious remedy has been in general use for upwards of forty years, and has preserved numerous children when suffering from convulsions arising from painful dentition. As soon as the syrup is rubbed on the gums the child will be relieved, the gums relieved, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no child will refuse to let its gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, London (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the stamp affixed to each bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per bottle. Sold by W. PRATT, chemist, &c., 519, George-street, Sydney (opposite Wilshire-place).

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—IN CHANCERY.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the statements of the defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that they had been sworn to. Eminent hospital physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See TIMES, July 13, 1864.
The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
FEVERS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.—The safest and best remedy is that marvellous one known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (Ex-Army Medical Staff), and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, pharmaceutical chemist, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and the numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this medicine as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or leaving any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses.
None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the wrapper.
*** Beware of counterfeits sold under the same name.
Wholesale agents for Sydney—Messrs. M. A. WORMS and CO., 21, Wynyard-lane.

RANDERSON'S POISONED WHEAT effectually destroys rats, mice, &c. Cats or dogs will not touch it. To be had only, in 1s. packets, from the introducer, R. S. RANDERSON, Chemist, 9, Market-street West, Sydney.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.—Many persons who have suffered for years from that irritation in the throat at all times so distressing in asthmatic cases, have found speedy relief in the Pectoral Oxymel of Carrageen, which has now a sale of several thousand bottles annually. Prepared only by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, Sydney.

CELEBRATED FRENCH MEDICINES.
GELIS AND CONTE'S DRAGEES (PILLS) are a certain and infallible remedy for chlorosis (green sickness), weakness, and other complaints resulting from poorness of blood. This medicine is approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris as being the best and most efficacious preparation of iron.

Diseases of the Skin, scrofula and syphilis effectually treated and promptly cured by the
GRANULES OF HYDROCOTYLE.
The Granules of Hydrocotyle have been found to be remarkably successful, both in France and India, in the treatment of ringworm, chronic and recent syphilitic symptoms, leprosy, scrofulous and other ulcers, confirmed rheumatism, &c.

Rapid and certain cure of diseases of the heart, dropsy, and affections of the chest and throat by
LABELONYE'S SYRUP OF DIGITALIS,
and by
LABELONYE'S DIGITALIS GRANULES (PILLS).
Thirty years' success obtained by the most celebrated physicians of France and Europe unanswerably proves them to be certain remedies in cases of heart disease, nervous palpitations, dropsy in its various forms, asthma and chronic catarrhs, hooping-cough, bronchitis, coughs, &c.

LABELONYE'S CUBEB AND CAPIVY DRAGEES (PILL)
have been found prompt and effectual, even in cases where other remedies have failed.

Better than Cod Liver Oil,
IODIZED OIL OF J. PERSONNE,
Approved by the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris.
According to a report of the Academy, this oil is a medicine of high value, possessing many advantages over the cod liver oil. It has a quicker and more sure action in cases of scrofula, syphilis, and different complaints in which the latter has been ordered.
General Depot—In Paris, at LABELONYE and CO.'S. Chemists; in Sydney, at J. and E. ROW'S; and at every good druggist's in Australia.

FRAMPTON'S PIL OF HEALTH.—This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.
Persons of full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use.
For females, these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and gives healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.
To mothers they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken, and for children of all ages they are unequalled.
These pills unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.
Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamps affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.
Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.
Agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW (late Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co.), 219, Pitt-street.

WIDOW WELCH'S PILLS, FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS.—Mrs. SARAH SMITHERS, granddaughter to the Widow Welch, continues to prepare this celebrated medicine from the only original and genuine family recipe.
Mothers, guardians, managers of schools, and all who have the care of females from an early age, are strongly recommended never to be without this safe and efficient remedy. Its past celebrity for all Female Complaints, Nervous Disorders, Weakness of the Solids, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Lowness of Spirits, and particularly for irregularities in the female system, have obtained for it a most extensive and increasing demand.
Purchasers should therefore attend to the following CAUTION.—To be careful that what they purchase is prepared by Mrs. Sarah Smithers, who is the only person in possession of the original recipe. The genuine are wrapped in blue paper, and signed on the outside label by Sarah Smithers.
Sold by [illegible]

DR. SOUTHAM'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, a safe and simple remedy, are strongly recommended; they give immediate relief, and cure in a few days. Prepared only by W. PRATT, dispensing chemist, 519, George-street, Sydney. Sold in boxes, 1s. and 2s. 6d. each; per post 1s. 2d. and 2s. 10d.

BARON LIEBIG'S FARINACEOUS FOOD, for Children and Invalids, prepared with especial care by J. HAMILTON, Chippendale.

BAKING and PASTRY POWDER, for making light, wholesome, and delicious Bread, Pastry, &c., without yeast or eggs, prepared by J. HAMILTON, Chippendale.

SULPHURIC ACID.—The undersigned having completed their extensive works for the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid or Oil of Vitriol, are now able to supply consumers with any quantity. They guarantee it to be free from all impurities, and to be equal in quality and strength to the best English acid.
Price, in parcels of one ton, 3d. per lb.
Ditto ditto five tons, 2½d. ditto.
ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are the best remedy the world ever possessed for the removal of disease. They will cure liver complaints and dyspepsia. The sickly should immediately try a few doses of this wonderful medicine. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists throughout the world.

THE EXCITEMENT respecting the "GLYCERINE" SOAP POWDER is daily increasing everywhere. Hundreds of thousands of consumers constantly use it.
Ask for "Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder." Sold in penny packets by all storekeepers, and wholesale by Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, York-street, Sydney.

SCHWEPPE'S SODA WATER, now landing ex Kingston. E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

WILLCOX AND GIBBS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—In 1864 it competed and received nine out of ten prizes given for the best Sewing Machine in the United States. It forms a flat, even, and elastic seam, which is warranted not to rip in wear if properly sewed, when every third stitch is cut. This machine can be run but one way; two thousand stitches, or two yards of work, can be done in one minute without dropping a stitch. The machine is so simple and accurate in its construction that it supersedes the use of the noisy shuttle, and with one thread produces all the practical results of the two-thread machines, and more, for it fells without basting, and hems the finest muslin without puckering. It will sew perfectly from one to thirty-two thicknesses of calico without alteration of tension. The highest colonial testimonials can be given of their practical working. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 432, George-street, and 292, Pitt-street.

200 BALES Lucerne Hay, a prime lot for shipment, on SALE, at W. Pritchard's, 17

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Mr. E. C. Robinson to sell by auction, on MONDAY next, 14th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.
Railway Auction Produce Depot.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at his Depot, George-street South, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Sheep, milch cows, calves, lambs, pigs, poultry, &c.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY WOOL SALE.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, Sydney Exchange, THIS DAY, Thursday, August 10th, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock.
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.
And at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, August 11th, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
Casks tallow
Hides
Horns, bones, leather, &c.
Terms, cash.

LEATHER! LEATHER! LEATHER!

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, August 11th, at 11 o'clock,
Quantity of KIP, HARNESS, and SOLE leather.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale.

FRIDAY MORNING, quarter-past 10 prompt.

H. R. REID will sell by public auction, at his Wool and Produce Stores, Clarence-street, at quarter-past 10 punctually,
817 prime hides
Casks tallow and lard
6 tierces splendid pork
2 cases candle wick
10 sacks best colonial lucerne seed.
Terms, cash.

WEEKLY PRODUCE SALE.

J. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, at a quarter-past 2 o'clock,
Sheepskins.
And at his Produce Stores, TO-MORROW, Friday,
Tallow, hides, bones, &c.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Wool Sale.

IRWIN and TURNER (late Durham and Irwin) will sell by auction, at the Chamber of Commerce, THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th August, at quarter-past 2 o'clock p.m.,
Bales wool
Sheepskins.
Terms, cash.

☞ Also, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on FRIDAY, 11th August, at 12 o'clock precisely,
Casks tallow
Hides, &c.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock.

At Waverley, a short distance from the Omnibus Stand.

Cottage Piano, superior Household Furniture, valuable Oil Paintings by Poussin, Claude, Sir Peter Lely, Claxton, Wilson, Campbell, Huggins, &c., rare old Engravings, China, Glass, Plate, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been favoured with instructions from his Honor Judge Meymott to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock, at his residence, Waverley,
The whole of his superior household furniture, comprising cottage piano, rosewood chiffonniere, plate-glass back; loo tables, chairs, couches, easy chairs, dining tables, carpets, pier glasses, whatnots, bookcase, oil paintings, engravings, ornaments, china, glass, dinner service, bedsteads, bedding, chests of drawers, washstands, cooking stove, kitchen requisites, &c.
Also,
Saddles, harness, poultry, two milch goats, garden implements, &c.
Terms cash, and no reserve.

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has been favoured with instructions to sell, on the premises known as Daniel Lambert Hotel, Newtown, THIS DAY, 10th August, at 11 o'clock,
Superior household furniture and effects, comprising
A brilliant-toned pianoforte, full compass; telescope table, pier glass, engravings, chairs, tables, sofas, ornaments, &c.; iron bedsteads, bedding, chests of drawers, toilet tables, and sundries; also,
A quantity of bottled ale, porter, spirits, &c.
Terms, cash.
Offices, corner of King and Phillip streets.

Clothing, Watches, Fancy Goods, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
New and second-hand clothing
Bed and table linen
Gold and silver watches, and jewellery
Fancy goods, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

To Merchants, Grocers, Storekeepers, Speculators, and others.

Preliminary Notice.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 15th August, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of teas, sugars, fruits, oilmen's stores, groceries, &c., &c.
Terms liberal, at sale.

ON AN EARLY DAY.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
Now landing ex Sir John Lawrence.

☞ Preliminary Notice.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, on an early day, as soon as the goods are landed,
An invoice of superior electro-plated ware.
Now landing ex Sir John Lawrence.
Particulars in a future issue.

THIS DAY.
ORDER OF SALE.

At half-past 10 sharp, on the Premises, corner of York and Barrack streets,
Groceries
Oilmen's stores
Wines, spirits
Ale, porter.
Saved from the fire at the stores of Messrs. John Fraser and Co.

At half-past 2, on Grafton Wharf,
The damaged portion of the cargo of Chilian flour,
Ex Meteor, from Valparaiso.

At a quarter-past 3, on Wright's Wharf, foot of Market-street,
The cargo of sawn Kauri pine boards,
Ex Harriet Armitage, from Auckland.

The punctual attendance of the trade at these sales is specially requested.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO., Auctioneers, 362, George-street.
10th August.

The "W. B. DEAN,"
Fine Clipper Schooner, 92 Tons Register."

Preliminary Notice.
On an early day.

To Merchants, Parties interested in the Intercolonial or Island Trades, Shipowners, and others.
To close a partnership account.

92 Tons Register
130 ditto Burthen
10 Feet loaded Draught.

N.B.—The "W. B. DEAN" is now lying at Cuthbert's Wharf, where intending purchasers are invited to inspect her.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on an early day,
The well-known colonial trader,
"W. B. DEAN."
This vessel is so well and favourably known in the coasting and intercolonial trades, that the auctioneers do not feel called upon to do more than direct the attention of those interested in marine affairs, who may be on the look-out for a first-class handy little vessel, to the opportunity now offered.
The "W. B. Dean" has just received a thorough overhaul, and is now ready for sea.
Inventory can be seen on application at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, 362, George-street, Sydney.
Terms at sale.

NOTICE
Great Sale of Salvage Goods from the late fire on the Premises of Messrs. John Fraser and Co., York-street.

THURSDAY, 10th August.

On account of whom it may concern
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Wines and Spirits
Ale and Porter
Liquors of various kinds
And an immense variety of sundries.

To the Trade, General Dealers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, on the Premises, at the rear of the scene of the great fire in York-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp
On account of whom it may concern,
The whole of the goods saved from the late disastrous fire at Messrs. John Fraser and Co.'s, and comprising every conceivable article usually kept in stock by a large wholesale house.
Brandy in hogsheads and cases
Sherry, port
Whisky, ale and porter
Rum, champagne
White spirit, cider
Geneva, old tom, British gin
Limejuice, molasses
Dates, wrapping paper
Raisins, figs
Bottled fruits, preserved potatoes
Sauces, vinegar
Decanter salad oil
Pint and quart bottles ditto
Sulphur, oatmeal
Dried apples, candied peel
Sugar
Chocolate, tobacco, cocoa
Jams, salmon
Groats, blacking
Preserved meats, carbonate soda
Pickles, mustard
Sarsaparilla, capers
Sperm candles, castor oil
Tea
White herrings, hops
Salt, &c.
The goods are now being sorted, and catalogues will be issued as speedily as possible.
Terms, net cash.
Note the time—☞ Half past 10 sharp.

Flour.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Meteor, from Valparaiso
More or less damaged by sea water.
At the Stores, on Grafton Wharf.

Important to Millers, Bakers, Flour Dealers, and others.

THURSDAY, 10th August,
At half-past 2.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on Grafton Wharf, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 2 sharp,
Ex Meteor,
1378 bags Chilian flour, very slightly damaged
371 ditto ditto ditto, slightly damaged.
The flour is all of the well-known brand—
"ESTRELLA DI SANTIAGO."
Terms, cash.

Kauri Pine.
Ex Harriet Armitage.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 10th August.
At a quarter-past 3.

To Timber Merchants, Contractors, Cabinetmakers, Shippers, and others.
For Unreserved Sale,
On Wright's Wharf, foot of Market-street.

Deck Plank
Wide Boards.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the consignees to sell by auction, on Wright's Wharf, foot of Market-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at a quarter-past 3,
The cargo of kauri pine, now landing, ex Harriet Armitage.
11,772 feet kauri plank, extra wide
70 pieces ditto, 13 x 2, 14 x 2, 15 x 2, 16 x 2, 18 x 2, 9 x 2, 10 x 2, 12 x 2.
SAWN BOARDS,
10 x 1, 11 x 1, 12 x 1
13 x 1, 14 x 1, 15 x 1
16 x 1, 17 x 1, 18 x 1
19 x 1, 20 x 1, 24 x 1.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Melrose, from Mauritius.
More or less damaged by sea water.

FRIDAY, 11th August.

At the Bonded Stores on Moore's Wharf.

Finest White Crystals
Ditto Yellow Ditto
Ditto ditto Counter
Ditto Brown Ration.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the Stores on Moore's Wharf, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 11 sharp,
Ex Melrose, from Mauritius,
On account of whom it may concern,
1019 bags sugar
629 ditto ditto (small).
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.

TUESDAY, 15th August.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Buyers for Shipment, and others.

Preliminary Notice.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of
Oilmen's stores
Groceries
Provisions
First-class wines and spirits
Teas, &c
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 11th August, 1865.

CORSAIR'S BEST 24-INCH FLAX NAVY CANVAS.

To Warehousemen, Shiphandlers, Tent Makers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, 11th August, 1865, at 11,
10 bales Corsair's 24-inch flax navy canvas.
Terms at sale.

Real Havanaah Cigars.

For Auction Sale, at Alger's Bond, Alger's Wharf, Lower Fort-street,

THURSDAY MORNING, the 10th instant.
Time, 11 o'clock prompt.

Highly important to
Tobacconists
Speculators
Shippers
Country Buyers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at Alger's Bond, Alger's Wharf, Lower Fort-street, THIS MORNING, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
120,000 real Havanaah cigars,
10,000 Sevillano regalias
10,000 Mexican Principados
10,000 Principe de Gales
10,000 Trabucos
10,000 Il de Cabanas
10,000 La Victoria
10,000 La Favorita
10,000 La Valentian
10,000 La Cuba
10,000 La Figuras
10,000 La Actividad
10,000 La Flor de Habana.
Terms at sale.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions.
To Grocers
To Storekeepers
To Country Buyers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms, No. 273, George-street, on an early day,
Several parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue.

33 Boxes Tobacco.
To Tobacconists
To Grocers
To Storekeepers, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at Alger's Bond, Alger's Wharf, Lower Fort-street, THIS MORNING, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Without reserve,
33 boxes tobacco.
Terms at sale.

Seasonable Drapery, Clothing, &c.,
Now landing ex Sir John Lawrence, and Rutlandshire.

THIS DAY, 10th,
FRIDAY, 11th,
At 11 o'clock each day,

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments of seasonable drapery, clothing, &c., &c.
Rough brown holland
Dressed ditto
Wincey ditto
Horrocks' longcloths
Forfars
Gents' walking coats
Jean shirts
Cloth covers
Merino pants
Denitices
Longcloths
Scotch twills
Flannels
Doe trousers
Black cloth vests
Ditto ditto sacs
Crimean shirts
Melton ditto
Mole trousers
Black doe ditto
Boys' and youths' bedford ditto, &c., &c.
Terms, liberal.

Retail Stock.
In the Estate of J. H. Garness, Campbelltown.

FRIDAY, the 11th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, the 11th, portion of the stock in the above estate.
The remaining
Terms, liberal.

Fancy
Bordered
Costings
Meltons
Cloths, Does, &c.
Single and Double
Tweeds, Beavers, &c.
Single ditto
ill ditto

On TO-MORROW, Friday, the 11th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 11, 3 cases of the above goods.
Terms, liberal.

THURSDAY, August 10th.
At the Sydney Auction Rooms, 154, Pitt-street.

Extensive Sale of Fancy Goods, Cutlery, &c.
Consisting of
Buckhorn and Bone Table Knives and Forks
Sets of Table Cutlery, in mahogany cases
Pocket Cutlery
Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Services and Cruet Frames
Ditto ditto Tea Spoons
Chenille Hair Nets
Perfumery, in fancy boxes
Periemonnaies
Fancy Inkstands
Shaving Boxes, Papier Mache Goods
Very elegant Gilt Ormolu Clocks, under glass shades
Round, Dial, and Trunk Office Clocks
Metal Covered Jugs, in sets
Maple Framed Engravings
Side and back Combs, and
A large variety of Fancy Goods.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, as above, THIS DAY,
A large assortment of fancy goods, electro-plated ware, &c.
The whole of which must be sold without reserve, to close accounts.
N.B.—In consequence of the number of lots, the sale will commence at half-past 10.

THURSDAY, August 10th.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Nineveh, James Donald, master.

JK&Co. in diamond—Nos. 182 to 209.
24 Cases Assorted Toilet Soaps
JK&Co. in diamond—No. 169
1 Bale Pink Doublecrown Paper.
Damaged by sea water.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The above goods.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, August 10th.

40 Cases American Clocks, consisting of
8-inch Lever Clocks
8-inch ditto ditto
Gothic Striking Clocks
St. Thomas Rosebell ditto
Tudor ditto
Rose Cottage Time-pieces, &c., &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received positive instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of a consignment of American clocks, which must be cleared off to close up accounts.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th August, at half-past 10 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by sea water.
Ex British Peer, from London.

MAW,
♦ 68—1 case, containing 6 4-post Winfield's Brass Bedsteads, 6 feet 6 x 4 feet 6 in.
107—1 case, containing 6 4-post solid iron Winfield's Bedsteads, 6 feet 6 x 4 feet 6 in.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. M. A. Worms and Co. to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 10th August, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, August 10th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Professors of Music, Pianoforte Warehousemen, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others.

Highly Important Sale by Auction, of
Four First-class Pianofortes, manufactured expressly to stand the Australian climate, by those celebrated makers, Messrs. Avill and Smart.
Just landed ex British Peer, from London.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, August 10th, at 11 o'clock,
A very handsome 7-octave walnut cottage pianoforte, metallic plate, extra bolts, fretwork front console, trussed legs, and registered keyboard, manufactured by Avill and Smart
One ditto, in rosewood
An elegant walnut boudoir cottage pianoforte, with repetition action, fretwork front, registered keys, &c., &c., 6½-octaves, by Messrs. Perkins and Fielding
One ditto, in rosewood.
Terms at sale.
The above are now on view.

On THURSDAY, August 10th, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Furniture Buyers, Fancy Dealers, and others.
Just landed, ex British Peer.

48 Cases Folding Chairs, with leg rests and iron slides
4 Cases Framed Engravings
1 Case Revolvers
1 Case Portemonnaies, Dressing Cases, &c.
1 Case Fancy Goods
1 Case Single Harness
1 Case Saddlery
1 Case Cutlery.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, August 10th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
14 packages merchandise.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY, Thursday, August 10th, at half-past 10 o'clock
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

Choice Collection of Beautiful Engravings, handsomely Framed.
Just landed ex British Peer.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, August 10th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
A beautiful collection of rare engravings.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, August 10th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, Country Buyers, and others.
For Unreserved Sale by Auction,
Just Landed, ex British Peer,
24 Cases Iron Bedsteads and Childrens Cots.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, August 10th, at 11 o'clock,
5 cases, 6 feet 6 inches and 4 feet 6, enamelled 4 post tubular bedsteads, flowered and gold
5 cases 6 feet 6 inch and 4 feet 6, solid iron, 4 post, cane and green, enamelled
5 cases, 6 feet 3 and 2 feet 6, ditto ditto ditto
5 cases 6 feet 3 and 2 feet 6 inch, stump bedsteads
4 cases cane and blue, children's cots, 4 feet x 2 feet, and 2 feet 3 inches.
Terms at sale.
On view the day prior to sale.

On THURSDAY, August 10th, at 11 o'clock.
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Gentlemen Furnishing and others.
Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of the Furniture and Effects of a Gentleman leaving the colony.
Removed to the Rooms for the convenience of sale.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, THIS DAY, August 10th, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned furniture and effects:—
Massive double-winged Spanish mahogany wardrobe, with 2 large plate glass doors, each 7 feet x 3 feet 3
Drawing and dining room furniture
Elegant walnut-wood pianoforte, 7 octaves, with all the latest improvements
Marble washstand and furniture
Dressing table and glass
Handsome pier glass
Brussels carpet and velvet pile rug
Ornaments and vases
Tubular iron bedsteads and bedding
Engravings, oil paintings
Chests drawers, washstands
Glass, china, electro-plate
Kitchen utensils and sundries.
Terms, cash.
On view on WEDNESDAY.

THIS DAY, August 10th, at 11 o'clock.

BTP over § 31-35,

§ Cases, containing
Assorted Brushware
Choice Cabinetware
Haberdashery—Boxes
Fancy Goods
Handsome Clocks and Timepieces, &c., &c.

For Unreserved Sale.

To Buyers of Fancy Goods, Drapers, Perfumers, Hairdressers, Watchmakers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, August 10th, at 11 o'clock, viz.:—
5 cases, containing
Super hair brushes
Ditto ditto inlaid backs, walnutwood
Ditto ditto, satinwood and shaped backs
Ditto ditto, ebony backs, shaped
Ditto ditto, glass backs, fancy shaped
Super clothes brushes, satin and walnut wood backs
Ditto ditto rosewood, fancy shaped
Ditto ditto, long camel hair, with handles
Ditto ditto, ditto, with heels
Super hat brushes
Ditto fancy velvet ditto
Shoe brushes
Patent brush boot-cleaners
Workboxes, toilet boxes
Cigar boxes, nests oak boxes
Haberdashery boxes
Butlers' stands and glasses
Large bread platters, carved
Inkstands, tablets, purses
Oak 8-day clocks
Ditto timepieces, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY, August 11th, at 11 o'clock.

Under distraint for rent.

Household Furniture, and
Stock-in-Trade.
On the Premises, No. 21, Hunter-street.
To Furniture Brokers, Dealers, and others.

MR. JOHN SOLOMON has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 21, Hunter-street, on FRIDAY, August 11th, at 11 o'clock, viz.,
Household furniture, and
Stock-in-trade.
Under distraint for rent.
Terms, cash.

TO BE SOLD pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court of New South Wales in its Equitable Jurisdiction made in a cause wherein HENRY PRINCE and others are plaintiffs and SOPHIA MARGARET JUDGE BODY and others are defendants with the approbation of the Master in Equity of the said Court by Messieurs MORT and COMPANY Auctioneers of Sydney in the Colony of New South Wales on WEDNESDAY the 13th day of September 1865 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at their premises Pitt-street Sydney certain freehold land and premises situated in the town and suburbs of Tumut in the said colony of New South Wales late the property of FREDERICK ELIEL BODY deceased particulars whereof may be had gratis at the office of the said Master in Equity Supreme Court House King-street Sydney of Messieurs SPAIN and ROXBURGH Solicitors, Exchange Sydney of Messieurs DEANE and DEANE Solicitors number 112 Elizabeth-street Sydney of Mr. WOOD READETT Solicitor number 126 Elizabeth-street Sydney and of the above named Auctioneers.
Dated this 7th day of August A.D. 1865.
GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL,
Master in Equity.
SPAIN and ROXBURGH, plaintiffs' solicitors, Exchange, Sydney, N. S. Wales.

POSITIVE UNRESERVED SALE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE ALLOTMENS of LAND, situate in
BATHURST-STREET,
immediately opposite ST. ANDREW'S CATHEDRAL, and within a few yards of GEORGE-STREET, now occupied by Mr. THOMAS BAKER as a Timber Yard.

TITLE unquestionable. For particulars apply to MESSRS. DAINTREY and CHAPMAN, Solicitors, ELIZABETH-STREET.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, 16th August,
All that block of land situate on the south side of
BATHURST-STREET,
immediately opposite to St. Andrew's Cathedral, and having a frontage of 37 FEET 9 INCHES, more or less, to said street, by a depth of about 106 feet, subdivided as per plan into two allotments of 19 feet 3 inches, and 18 feet 6 inches, with a reserved back entrance 12 feet wide, which intersects the easternmost allotment, and now in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Baker as a timber yard.
☞ Special attention is directed to the sale of this really valuable block of land, situate in the HEART OF THE CITY, and which, from its position, has many of the advantages obtaining to a frontage to GEORGE-STREET, from which it is distant only a few feet. The sale is WITHOUT RESERVE.

WATERSIDE RESIDENCE, SNAIL'S BAY, BALMAIN.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the resident proprietor Mr. Thomas Dunn, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 10th August, at 11 o'clock,
The cottage residence and freehold land, situated in Snail's Bay, separated from the south-east side of the Birch Grove Estate by the main road leading through Balmain to the water, and known as Birch Grove Road; having a frontage to that road of 133 feet to the intersection of Smith-street (formerly Wharf-street), with 54 feet to the latter street, and a frontage to the waters of the bay of 50 feet.
The house contains six rooms, kitchen, servant's room, and pantry; verandah back and front; flower-garden in front, and kitchen garden in the rear; bathing-house and wharf. At a moderate expense for a short jetty, vessels might discharge alongside at all times and in any weather.
☞ Intending purchasers can view the premises at any

A Two-storied Brick-built HOUSE, with Builder's Workshops, Stable, and large Yard, situated on the south side of Stanley-street, and numbered 51, a little to the eastward of Yurong-street, known as the property of Mr. Thomas Abbott.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, by order of R. H. Sempill, Esq., official assignee in the estate of Mr. Thomas Abbott, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 10th of August, at 11 o'clock,
The property above alluded to, substantially built of brick, on stone foundation. The dwelling-house, comprises six rooms and small bath room attached. The frontage to Stanley-street is 55 feet, depth 72 feet 9 inches, with right of entrance from a lane at the rear. The yard is convenient for a builder, and has some workshops, with a stable, erected on it.
Terms at sale.

A small Cultivated Farm, with Stone-built Dwelling-house and convenient Out-offices, at Ryde, between the Church and the Lane Cove River, near to Mr. Allen's orchard.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the resident proprietor, Mr. Alexander Smart, to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 17th August, at 11 o'clock,
A small farm of 15a. 3r. 14p., of fine orchard land, with comfortable dwelling house for a small family, containing four rooms, detached kitchen, and necessary out-offices, all securely enclosed, and, excepting two acres, all the land is cleared, stumped, and cultivated.
The orchard contains above 600 fruit trees, of which 150 are oranges and lemon trees; the remainder assorted pears, apples, peaches, apricots, quinces, &c., &c.
The grounds have been well kept.
Terms, 25 per cent. deposit; the balance by promissory notes, at three, six, and nine months, bearing 8 per cent.

A Handsome and Commodious Cottage Residence in the highest part of Balmain, containing eight rooms, with out-houses, erected on a block of land, comprising 1 acre 2 roods 28 perches, commanding fine views of the city and its suburbs, the Harbour and its numerous bays as far westward as Pulpit Point, Hunter's Hill.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

T. W. BOWDEN has been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 154, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of August, at 11 o'clock,
The property above alluded to, further described in the deeds as
Lot 16 of section No. 7 of Balmain Estate, containing 1 acre 2 roods 28 perches (more or less), bounded on the east by a line commencing at a point on the south side of Darling Road, being the north-west corner of Lot No 17 of said section, and bearing south 3 degrees 40 minutes east, 5 chains 78 links dividing it from said Lot 17. On the south by a line bearing west 10 degrees 30 minutes south, 2 chains 70 links dividing it from Lot 5. On the west by a line bearing north 3 degrees 40 minutes west, 6 chains 56 links dividing it from Lot 15, and on the north by Darling Road (one chain wide), the main road leading from the Parramatta Road to Balmain, bearing south-westerly to the point of commencement.
Terms at sale,

TOWN OF MUDGEE.

Suburban Block of Land, 10 Acres, close to the town, being lot 68, as per Government plan, granted to L. J. Griot.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 14th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above suburban block of land, town of Mudgee.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PEREMPTORY SALE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

That well known first-class beautifully situated Country Seat
SOPHIENBURG,
Together with about 300 ACRES, extending from George's River to the Great Southern Road, close to the
LIVERPOOL RAILWAY STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 25th August, at 11 o'clock.
THE SOPHIENBURG ESTATE.
Containing about 300 acres on George's River, near Liverpool, 50 acres of which are laid out in cultivation paddocks, and about 10 acres consist of ornamental grounds and orchard. The house contains 10 rooms, and the outbuildings consist of kitchens, servants' rooms, dairy, stables, coach house, barn, &c.
Sophienburg House is approached by a broad, well-planted avenue drive, with elegant brick-built lodges at the gates, and the whole of the garden and grounds are tastefully laid out.
The residue of the estate is subdivided into cultivation and grazing paddocks, on which are several farm houses-steads.
Large iron cisterns supply the establishment with unlimited supply of water, which is conveyed by pipes from George's River, and pipes in a similar manner are laid through the grounds for irrigation.
The position is very beautiful, elevated, and healthy, commanding one of the most extensive panoramic views in the county of Cumberland, and in every respect it is a complete and delightfully situated
GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT.
The distance from the Railway Station is about one mile.
Cards to view can be obtained on application at the Rooms.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

COUNTRY FREEHOLDS
known as the properties of NELSON LAWSON, ESQ.

LOT 1.—MOUNT MAITLAND, KURRAJONG, 600 ACRES, on Wheeny Creek, opposite Mr. LAMROCK'S, a few miles from the RICHMOND RAILWAY STATION.
This valuable estate consists of fine rich land, which is let to various tenants, and realises a considerable rental. A portion is fenced and otherwise improved.

HARTLEY.

LOT 2.—316 acres, Lawson's Grant, Vale of Clwyd, county of Cook, on the Lett River. The land fronts the new Bathurst Road, adjoins Blackett's 320 acres and the village reserve.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Nelson Lawson, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 14th August, at 11 o'clock,
The above valuable country properties, full particulars of which may be obtained and plans inspected at the Rooms.
☞ To attract the attention of capitalists, it is only necessary to state that the above will most positively be sold on the above date, to close accounts.
Terms at sale.

By Order of the Executrix of the Will of the late Mr. Joseph Barnes.

TOWN OF BATHURST.
Valuable Allotment, 2 roods, No. 16 of Section 14, fronting Keppel-street, between George and Rankin streets, in the centre of the town, close to the Gaol, Courthouse, &c.

TOWN OF PARRAMATTA.
Allotment No. 5, Section 81, 24 perches, fronting Cardwell-street, a few feet from the factory gate, and opposite the property of Mr. Statham.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 21st August,
The above described valuable allotments of land in the towns of
BATHURST
and
PARRAMATTA.
Plans at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

QUEENSLAND.

NORTH KENNEDY DISTRICT.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

That extensive, richly grassed Station, called
PENTLAND HILLS,
comprising the three blocks, Pentland Hills, Mount Pleasant, and Allandale (selected by Mr. T. M'Cleland), situated on the head waters of the ROLLESTON RIVER, about 240 miles from PORT DENISON, and about 110 miles from CLEVELAND BAY; together with sundry improvements, and
7463 SHEEP (more or less),
all selected from the noted YANDILLA (Darling Downs) flocks, and of which over 6000 are to lamb in August and September next.

Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on a day to be named in SEPTEMBER next, of which due notice will be given.
The above valuable pastoral property, full particulars of which may be obtained on application at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

POSITIVE SALE.

MONDAY, 14th August.

By order of the MORTGAGEES, the Trustees of the Estate of the late William Lawson, Esq.

OAKFIELD ESTATE, MUDGEE.

GREYSTAINES ESTATE, PROSPECT.

TOWN OF MUDGEE,
Land and Improvements, occupied by Mr. E. Bayley.

COUNTY, BLIGH,
89 0 Acres, County of Bligh, with various improvements, In Lots to suit Purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, the 14th August, at 11 o'clock,
The following choice valuable properties:—

LOT. 1.—OAKFIELDS, MUDGEE.
140 ACRES on Lawson's Creek, near the town of Mudgee, with the following improvements: A first-class dwelling-house, built of brick on stone foundations, containing 8 rooms and bath-room, with large wine-cellar in the basement; detached kitchen, servant's room, stable, and coach-house, a range of servants' apartments, a dairy, a woolshed, &c.
The homestead and about 200 acres are occupied by Mr. Lawson, about half of which is or has been under cultivation, and near the house is an orchard of about two acres. The residue of the land is let to sundry tenants, and yields a considerable annual income.
*** "Oakfields" is so well known and so
it is only necessary to
locality as the
most valuable and delightfully situated estate in the Western Districts.

LOT 2.—GREYSTAINES, PROSPECT.
This celebrated first-class estate comprises about 425 ACRES, on the Western Road, about 7 miles from Parramatta, and adjoins Veteran Hall and other first-class properties. About 100 acres are let to Mr. Carberry at a rental of £100 per annum. On this farm are many improvements. The residue has been occupied for some years by the Hon. Thomas Icely, Esq. This portion comprises the homestead and numerous valuable improvements. The mansion Greystaines, is a commodious family residence, built of brick, and contains 14 rooms, with cellars, &c. There are also 2 gardeners' cottages, a brick-built wine cellar, capable of containing 30 tun butts, over which are 4 servants' rooms, a 6-stall stable and double coach-house, with extensive hayloft above and groom's cottage adjoining; a large hay-shed, &c. The noted orchard and vineyard contain about 25 acres, and about 50 acres of the land have otherwise been in cultivation.
*** To those who are acquainted with this magnificent country seat it is unnecessary to comment on its importance and value. They will acknowledge its delightful picturesque position, the amplitude of convenience, the perfection of comfort and domestic taste displayed in the whole of its arrangements, which could only have been completed by slow ingenuity, with much expense, and labour.
The nature of the rich open undulating agricultural land, soft, flowing, and verdant, is also well known and admitted by all to be superior to anything in the colony.

LOT 3.—TOWN OF MUDGEE.
Lot 1 of Section 26. One acre and 33 perches, on the banks of the Cudgegong River, now occupied by Mr. E. Bayley. The improvements consist of a brick-built cottage, with numerous outbuildings, small orchard and vineyard, &c.

LOT 4.—COUNTY BLIGH.
8950 ACRES, Harrison's Plains, Coolah, grants to the late N. S. and W. Lawson.
1920 acres, with homestead, paddock, and numerous improvements
725 acres, 1024 ditto, 798 ditto } known as the Seven Mile Station
995 acres, 1230 ditto } known as Collier Creek
928 acres
350 acres, with extensive lagoon.
980 acres
8950 Total.
*** These choice and valuable early selections will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
☞ Capitalists and others are informed that the whole of the above lots must be sold to the highest bidder, by order of the MORTGAGEES.
Plans may be inspected and full particulars obtained at the Rooms,

TERMS LIBERAL.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
To Close Accounts.

THE MARYVALE ESTATE.
177 ACRES near the Town of Liverpool, together with excellent dwelling-house, cleared paddocks, &c., on which is the celebrated Liverpool Racecourse.

COLLINGWOOD ESTATE.
The residue of this property, consisting of about 200 acres, fronting George's River, and the main South Road and adjoining the Paper Company's works now being erected, the wool washing establishment, abattoirs, &c.
In lots to suit purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 25th August, at 11 o'clock.
The above well-known properties near the
TOWN OF LIVERPOOL.
LOT 1.—THE MARYVALE ESTATE.
This property comprises 177 acres adjoining the Town Lands, and divided by a road from portion of the Collingwood Estate. It is well watered on one side by the Cabramatta Creek, and a large proportion of the estate is fine clear meadow land.
The dwelling house built of brick, is strong and substantial, and has lately been repaired. There are several cultivated paddocks on the property, also, the celebrated Liverpool Race Course.
LOT 2.—THE COLLINGWOOD ESTATE
Comprises about 200 ACRES, situated on the George's River, and intersected by the Railway, and the main South

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

FROM AND AFTER 1ST AUGUST.

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	1.	2.	*3.	4.	*5.	6.	7.	*8.	9.	10.	11.	Sunday Trains.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m. / p.m.
Sydney			9 0	10 15			2 0	4 30		6 30	11 30	9 0 / 1 30
Newtown	6 30	8 40		10 21			2 6	4 36		6 36	11 36	
Petersham	6 44	8 51		10 24			2 10	4 41		6 40	11 43	
Ashfield	6 53	8 57		10 30			2 16	4 47		6 46	11 52	
Burwood			9 17	10 36	10 40		2 22	4 53	5 20	6 53	11 59	9 12 / 2 21
Homebush				10 40	10 44		2 26	4 57		6 57	12 3	9 16 / 2 26
Haslem Creek (Junction) Dep.				10 46	10 50		2 32	5 3		7 3	12 9	9 19 / 2 31
Parramatta (Junction) Arr.	7 17	9 7		10 56	11 0		2 42	5 13		7 13	12 19	9 29 / 2 41
Parramatta	7 30	9 20										
Burwood			9 40		11 23							
Homebush					11 41							
Haslem Creek					11 51							
Rookwood					11 55							
Fairfield	7 53	9 41			12 1							
Liverpool	8 13	9 58			12 18							
Campbelltown	8 58	10 43			1 3							
Menangle	9 15	10 59			1 19							
Picton	9 55	11 39			1 59							
Menangle	5 40	8 45	9 25	9 35		12	3 47	6 30	7 25	8 25	2 50	
Campbelltown	6 15	9 20	9 55	10 5		12 30	4 17	7 0	7 55	8 55	3 20	
Liverpool	7 0	9 58	10 40	10 50		1 15	5 0	7 45	8 40	9 40	4 5	
Fairfield	7 18	10 16										
Richmond			9 6	9 17		11 15	2 6	4 50	5 20	6 20	9 20	
Windsor			9 17	9 28		11 26	2 17	5 1	5 31	6 31	9 31	
Mulgrave			9 40	9 51		11 49	2 40	5 24	5 54	6 54	9 54	
Richmond			9 51	10 2		12 0	2 51	5 35	6 5	7 5	10 5	
Blacktown			10 14	10 25		12 23	3 14	5 58	6 28	7 28	10 28	
Parramatta			10 27	10 38		12 36	3 27	6 11	6 41	7 41	10 41	
Parramatta			10 40									
Harlem Creek			11 14									
Homebush			11 23									
Burwood			11 41									
Ashfield			11 51									
Petersham			11 55									
Newtown			12 1									
Sydney			12 8									

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	1.	2.	*3.	4.	*5.	6.	7.	*8.	9.	10.	11.	Sunday Trains.
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m. / p.m.
Picton	2 0	3 36										
Menangle	3 36	5 6										
Campbelltown	4 18	5 48										
Liverpool			7 37	8 40		11 21	2 42	5 43	6 43	7 43	10 43	
Fairfield			7 55	8 52		11 33	2 54	5 53	6 53	7 53	10 53	
Richmond			8 23	9 20		11 59	3 22	6 20	7 20	8 20	11 20	
Windsor			8 13									
Mulgrave												
Blacktown			7 45	8 40		11 21	2 42	5 43	6 43	7 43	10 43	
Parramatta			7 58	8 52		11 33	2 54	5 53	6 53	7 53	10 53	
Parramatta (Junction) Dep			8 20	9 17		11 59	3 22	6 20	7 20	8 20	11 20	
Haslem Creek			8 38									
Homebush			8 14									
Burwood			8 19	9 16		12 18	3 41	6 39	7 39	8 39	11 39	
Rookwood			8 25									
Fairfield			8 31	9 28		12 28	3 51	6 50	7 50	8 50	11 50	
Liverpool	5 40	8 45	9 25	9 35		12	3 47	6 30	7 25	8 25	11 17	
Campbelltown	6 15	9 20	9 55	10 5		12 30	4 17	7 0	7 55	8 55	11 51	
Menangle	6 58	9 58	10 40	10 50		1 15	5 0	7 45	8 40	9 40	12 36	
Picton	9 16	11 39										

N.B.—Passengers by Nos. 2 and 7 *Down* Trains from intermediate stations going beyond Parramatta Junction will be forwarded by Nos. 3 and 8 from Burwood.

Nos. 3 and 8 *Up* Trains will stop at Burwood to set down passengers only, and passengers for intermediate stations will change into Nos. 4 and 10.

Trains will stop at Haslem Creek and Rooty Hill by signal only, and trains marked * will stop at Homebush also by signal.

No. 1 *Up* and Nos. 1 and 11 *Down* Trains are *Goods* Trains with passenger carriage attached.

NOTE.—Special No. 11 *Down* Train will stop at intermediate stations to set down passengers only. Season tickets will not be available for this train.

Down Trains will stop at Douglass Park, if required, 10 minutes after leaving Menangle; and *Up Trains*, 20 minutes after leaving Picton.

† *On Saturdays*, No. 5 *Down* Train will not proceed beyond Burwood. No. 6 *Up* Train will not run.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

DOWN TRAINS—NEWCASTLE STATION.

STATIONS.	Passengers.			Goods.		Sunday passenger
Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Newcastle	7 15	11 35	3 20	10 07	15	3 20
Honeysuckle Point	7 20	11 40	3 25	10 7 7	20	3 25
Waratah	7 30	11 50	3 35	10 25 7	30	3 35
Hexham	7 47	12 8	3 52	10 52 7	47	3 52
East Maitland ..... Arr.	8 10	12 31	4 15	11 22	8 10	4 15
East Maitland ..... Dep.	8 15	12 36	4 20	11 32	8 15	4 20
West Maitland .... Arr.	8 25	12 47	4 30	11 42	8 25	4 30
West Maitland .... Dep.	8 30	12 52	4 35	11 57	8 30	4 35
*Wollombi Road	8 35	12 58	4 40	12 5	8 35	4 40
Lochinvar	8 47	1 12	4 52	12 27	8 47	4 52
Branxton	9 11	1 36	5 16	1 5 9	11 5	16
Singleton	9 45	2 15	5 50	1 50	9 46	5 50

UP TRAINS—SINGLETON STATION.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Singleton	7 15	11 30	3 10	2 50	7 15	3 20
Branxton	7 50	12 5	3 43	3 46	7 50	3 55
Lochinvar	8 12	12 27	4 7	4 20	8 12	4 17
*Wollombi Road	8 24	12 37	4 20	4 40	8 25	4 30
West Maitland .... Arr.	8 30	12 42	4 25	4 46	8 30	4 35
West Maitland .... Dep.	8 35	12 47	4 30	5 5	8 35	4 40
East Maitland ..... Arr.	8 43	12 57	4 40	5 15	8 45	4 50
East Maitland ..... Dep.	8 50	1 2	4 45	5 25	8 50	4 55
Hexham	9 13	1 25	5 8	5 55	9 13	5 18
Waratah	9 30	1 43	5 25	6 25	9 30	5 35
Honeysuckle Point	9 43	1 56	5 38	6 45	9 43	5 48
Newcastle	9 48	2 0	5 43	6 50	9 48	5 53

MORPETH BRANCH.

Trains leave—	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Morpeth	8 0	12 20	4 5	11 10	8 0	4 5
East Maitland	8 50	12 59	4 45	5 25	8 50	4 55
Morpeth	9 0	1 10	4 55	5 35	9 0	5 5

* Trains will stop at Wollombi Road by Signal only.

☞ Platforms at which Passengers will be taken up and set down if required:—Falkner's, Belford, Allandale, Woodford, and Hexham.

THE LATE SUICIDE AT JUNEE.—Saturday's *Wagga Wagga Express* recently learnt that the name of the unfortunate whose body was discovered suspended, some two or three weeks past, from a tree, near Junee, was Pritchard, a Bachelor of Arts, of Cambridge, and that previously to his death he resided at Forbes and Burrowagog, where he was known as a man of considerable intellectual acquirements.

RAGS.

SOME estimate may be formed of the value of the trade in rags, in Great Britain, from the following address by Mr. Maguire, in the House of Commons, on the evening of Tuesday, May 23rd.

Having moved, "That the position in which the British paper trade has been placed by the abolition of the import duty on foreign paper, leaving the foreign export duty on rags in full operation, is one of great hardship to the British manufacturer, and calls for prompt legislative interference, with the view of placing the home manufacturer on terms of fair and equitable competition with continental manufacturers," the hon. gentleman asked that assembly to join with him in doing an act of common justice to those who had been grossly and grievously treated. He called upon her Majesty's Government to undo the work they had done, which work had been attended with most disastrous consequences to one of the most important and interesting trades of the United Kingdom. The Government, in 1860, persevered in repealing the differential customs duty on paper, and the whole injury to the trade had resulted from that rash and most blundering proposition. He might state that rags were the most important raw material in the manufacture of paper. There were at present 200,000 tons of raw material used annually by the paper manufacturers of the United Kingdom, and out of that quantity 140,000 tons were composed of rags, while the remainder consisted of 40 tons of esparto and 20 tons of straw. It was necessary for the trade that they should supplement that quantity by going abroad, and they did so, and purchased in the various markets on the continent. As long as the foreigner had access to cheap markets while the Englishman was compelled to use a taxed article it was utterly impossible that the Englishman could fairly compete with the foreigner who had this artificial advantage. Energy, invention, and capital were of no avail against twenty per cent. in favour of a man's rival. Now he was himself a free-trader, but he was not a one-sided one, and he would not give undue advantage to the foreigner, and take from his fellow-subjects the rights to which they were entitled. What was the effect of the duty upon rags? Supposing 10,000 tons of rags were imported, the tax had the effect of raising the price of every ounce of them sold in the markets of the United Kingdom. He asserted that though the markets might vary from month to month as a rule rags were 20 per cent., 30 per cent., and sometimes even 50 per cent. dearer in the English than in the Belgian or Prussian market. And whose fault was it that the British paper-makers were placed in this position? It was to be attributed to the enthusiastic desire of the English Government to bring about the French treaty. There could be no doubt that that treaty was a most valuable one, but in its negotiation the interests of the English paper-makers were entirely forgotten. The English Government on that occasion had the most powerful means of compelling foreign governments to remove the duty on the raw material of the English manufacturer, but they abandoned that opportunity, and left him from that day to the present at the mercy of foreign governments and foreign manufacturers. He readily admitted that if the English trader could not in a fair field meet his foreign competitor he ought to be extinguished, but the fact was that he was placed in an unfair position, and had no chance of competing successfully with his rival. The truth was that this French treaty was made a cabinet question, and the trade was sacrificed to party. ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition.) Many good men voted in favour of the treaty believing that the anticipations of the manufacturers were chimerical, but in the four years which had since elapsed those anticipations had been verified by some disastrous consequences. Complaints from the trade came from all parts of the country, and at last the Government consented to a committee of inquiry. That committee, which was fairly selected, arrived at the conclusion that the case of the British paper-makers was deplorable, and that calamitous consequences would result from further delay in the Government placing those traders on the same footing as their foreign competitors. Since then things had been going on from bad to worse, but when he spoke to any members of the Government or their supporters on the subject they said that the home trade was doing splendidly, and had more business than ever. Now, he would deal with those statements. Why was it that the English manufacturer was now working double tides? The man who formerly produced ten tons of paper a week now produced twelve or thirteen tons. He could not reduce the cost of his raw material, but he endeavoured, by increasing production, to diminish his fixed charges, whether rent, taxation, or management. But did that prove that he was more prosperous than before? He (Mr. Maguire) held that it did not. If he produced this increased quantity at a mere shade of profit, or at no profit at all, how could he be more prosperous than he was when he earned a fair profit? Then, it was said, "Look at the exports of the trade." Now, the production of the trade was 8,000,000 cwts. in the year, and of this 500,000 cwts., or one-sixteenth, were sent abroad. Did that prove the great prosperity of the export trade? Then, let them look at the other side of the picture. In 1859 the foreigner was able to bring into the English market 700 tons, but in the last year the quantity had increased to 12,000 tons, thus raising the value of his importations from £35,000 to £600,000, and his importations were daily increasing. With regard to the British exports he would show what the alleged enormous and gigantic increase consisted of. In 1859 the British manufacturer exported 126,000 cwt. of paper, the value of which was £525,000. Last year he exported 165,000 tons, valued at £556,000, showing an increase of only 5½ per cent., against 32 per cent. on the part of the foreigner. Then, with respect to the present year, had there been an increase in the exports of British paper? According to the returns of the Board of Trade, in the first quarter of 1864 they exported 37,366 cwt., of the value of £120,000; in the corresponding quarter of the present year the quantity exported was only 37,318 cwt.; valued at £117,000. That was the gigantic progress of the British trade for which the occupants of the Treasury bench and their friends had been legislating. (Hear, hear.) He commended these facts to the consideration of those who sacrificed a trade to the exigencies of a Government. Now the raw material to the importation of which the trade had been driven was esparto, or Spanish grass, of which the 40,000 tons imported last year were only capable of producing 15,000 tons of paper. The foreign tax on rags, however, had the effect of raising the price of esparto from £2 or £3 per ton to £7, and 2½ tons were necessary to produce a ton of paper. The cost of this raw material to the English manufacturer for a ton of paper was, therefore, £15 15s., while the Belgian manufacturer, who was protected by his Government, could make of rags paper which would rival that at £3 per ton less. It was also said that the effect of the introduction of esparto would be to bring down the price of rags, but whatever the price of rags was in this country it would always be £5 per ton less in Belgium. Then, who had benefited by this act of munificent liberality by the Government at other people's expense? The trade had given the excise duty of three farthings upon paper to the public, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had admitted that beyond doubt. This sum was taken out of the legitimate profits of the trade, whereas if the import duty upon rags had been abolished the British consumer would have got the same article at the same price as he did now, without any injustice being done to the manufacturer. The penny Press of the country had also got an advantage from the Chancellor of the Exchequer's liberality. He was glad of it—(hear, hear)—but he wished to be clearly understood upon that point. If the Government had been wise, that boon could have been given to the penny Press without any injury being done to the manufacturer. Four newspapers had gained £100,000 a year from the remission of the excise duty. He believed that one London journal had gained as much as £51,000 or £52,000 a year, or a total of about £200,000 by the policy of the Government since the change was made. Now, if the British manufacturer had been placed in the same position as his foreign rival, this boon could have been given to the newspaper Press while the home trade would not have been injured. Taking a mill in this country which produced ten tons of paper in a week there was a tax upon the manufacturer of about £70 a week, or £3640 a year. The hon. member then quoted passages from speeches of Mr. Cobden and the Chancellor of the Exchequer against exposing the English manufacturer to an undue disadvantage as compared with the foreigner, and said that the result of duty on rags was that the agents of foreign paper makers were to be found everywhere, not only in this country but abroad, and that, except with regard to a high class of paper, the foreigner was everywhere able to meet and to beat the English manufacturer. The Chancellor of the Exchequer drew a glowing picture of the result of the remission of the excise duty in the rural districts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, and companies were established under the auspices of the right hon. gentleman for the manufacture of paper. He (Mr. Maguire) now challenged the right hon. gentleman and the President of the Board of Trade to say whether that prophecy had been fulfilled. One hon. member on the Opposition benches, carried away by the glowing picture of the right hon. gentleman, had invested £16,000 in one of those undertakings, and from that day to this he had not received a farthing of interest. That gentleman told him that he was a member of a certain company, which had been the subject of eulogium by the Ministry, and that he had not got one farthing return for his £16,000. He had a few letters from persons who were now or who had been engaged in the paper trade; some were from England, some from Scotland, and some from Ireland, and he would read some of them in order to show the effect of their legislation. One of the writers said:—"I have had correspondence with some and interviews with others engaged in the trade, and every one says that the general ruin of the trade is only a mere question of time if the present system continues. It makes little difference what class of paper we manufacture; so long as the foreign rag tax remains in its present form a paper maker cannot get a profit. There may be an exception with the makers of finer class papers, but these must go if the present system continues. I can only say that, for my part, I have not gained sixpence profit in the last two years." Another manufacturer writing from Yorkshire said, "We are makers of coarse papers, and have about £10,000 invested in mills and machinery. For twenty years, ending with December, 1861, we were kept going at full time with orders for the London market; since then we have been compelled to run half time, and to reduce the price £2 or £3 a ton. In other words our profit has disappeared." Another writer said—"Since writing to you I stopped one of my mills for four months for repairs and improvements. I determined to give it another trial for twelve months, but I found myself compelled to stop it. I cannot compete with the foreigner in that class of printing paper." The same writer spoke of the stoppage of a mill in Kent, another in Derbyshire, and another in Westmoreland. There was another instance where a property of £25,000 had been completely sacrificed. The writer said—"I have been engaged in a paper manufactory for forty years. I embarked the whole of my property in the business. I spent £5000 in order to compete with the foreigner, but when the foreign paper was allowed in without any duty whatever being imposed upon it, and without any stipulation in respect of the rag duties, the consequence was that my business was ruined. I found it a hopeless contest, and was obliged to close my mill two years and a half ago. My capital and all my earnings are sacrificed." A manufacturer in Lancashire, the seat of free trade, said—"We have, ever since our last communication, been struggling hard, and sending in more paper, to meet the difficulty of competition, but see no chance, and, unless the trade is put on a more fair and equitable footing with the foreigner, we shall be obliged to give up paper making before our capital and energies are destroyed." Another manufacturer, writing from the county of Fife, said—"The effect of this measure, miscalled free trade, is simply to impose a heavy foreign tax on all paper made in Great Britain for the benefit of the foreign paper maker. It is needless to say that the measure has been disastrous to those who, like myself, had the greater part of their capital invested in paper mills and machinery. We could shut them up, but we should still be liable for rent and taxes; but we have dismissed 200 hands, and we are at our wits' ends to know what to do with our mills. If the rag tax were abolished we should be able to compete with the foreigner." Another writer from Scotland said—"I have been actively engaged in paper making for nearly forty years, and have experienced both busy and dull times, but I never had such a battle to fight as I have since 1861. The foreigner can get his rags £4 or £5 cheaper than we can. Since 1861 each balance sheet has shown a greater loss than the former." Here was another, and this was the worst case of all, and he would here remark that he did not mention names lest he should injure the credit of parties who might be struggling under difficulties. The writer said—"We have been asked to send you in confidence what our experience is of the foreign treaty so far as the paper makers are concerned. In the year previous to the treaty we showed a profit of about £2000, and the last year, after waiting so long for the fine times promised by Mr. Gladstone, we had the mortification to find that instead of a gain we had a loss of nearly the same amount." As sure as the sun continues to rise so sure will the British paper maker be swept away if this system continues. As he was coming to the House that evening a letter was put into his hands by a wholesale stationer, written to him by a paper manufacturer, which stated that for the last three years his firm had been losing £1700 a year. He had also a letter from Mr. Archer, of Belfast, a gentleman of large means arising from other sources, who stated that since the treaty he had been obliged to close his mills, as he found it cheaper to buy the paper of the foreigner. He had also a letter from Mr. Greer, who warned the government in 1860, 1861, and 1864 of what would come. That gentleman formerly paid one-fifth of the entire paper duty levied in Ireland, and employed 300 hands, and had spent large sums in his mill, but he had been obliged to close it, and his hands had emigrated, some to Scotland and some to America. Taking all the manufacturers together, the most experienced persons stated that about 75 per cent. of the trade was injured; but about 15 per cent. of them might be carrying on a prosperous business, because they manufactured a special article, but 50 per cent. were struggling with difficulty, and near 40 per cent. were ruined. If the government continued insensible to the ruin of the paper manufacture, they might have the glory of having statues raised to their honour in Belgium, Holland, and Prussia, which had prospered at the sacrifice of British manufactures. But what would they deserve of their own countrymen, when they looked on the ruined mills and scattered population? He might be asked, however, what was the use of making this statement unless he had some proposition to get the manufacturers out of the difficulty. Well, he had a proposition, and it was that the British manufacturer should be placed on the same level as the foreigner with regard to the raw material. £60,000 in round numbers was the amount of the tax, but the injury to the trade was £7,000,000. The proposal of the trade was that the Government should pay the tax. They did not, however, propose that the Government should lose one farthing, but it was to be recouped to them by a charge to the paper-makers of so much per ton on all the raw material they used. At present the Americans came in and purchased the rags, thereby raising the price of the English rags to the amount of the foreign-taxed rags, and by this proposition of his the Americans would not be damaged, as they could go to Belgium to buy the rags. What did the Americans do for our trade? They placed a prohibitory duty of more than 30 per cent. upon our paper. (Hear, hear.) If his plan were adopted the British manufacturer would be put on an equal footing with the Belgian, and would be able to defeat him in every market in the world. On the other hand, if some such plan were not adopted, the House must make up its mind to see the Irish paper makers go to the wall; and he could not imagine anything more heartrending than to behold the hopes of a whole class of as good men as any in the country destroyed in a moment. (Hear, hear.) The free-trader might smile at that. But he would tell the men of Manchester that their turn was coming. The time was coming when they would find a heavy duty placed upon their raw material, and in that case would they hesitate to come down to the House and ask for some relief? (Hear, hear.) An hon. gentleman who looked at such matters with the sublime indifference of a financier smiled; but that gentleman knew nothing of the struggles against a bad trade, against bad debts, against the strong tide of difficulties urged forward by the madness and folly of a Government. (Hear, hear.) He hoped he had made his case clear. He contended that the paper trade had a claim upon a Government who had paid £500,000 in redeeming the Scheldt dues in order to put the shipping interest on an equal footing with that of a small State like Belgium. (Cheers.) There were other precedents; but if there were none, that would not affect the question. The question mainly was what was the nature of the evil, and could it be remedied? He contended that the paper-makers, if they had the genius of the Treasury or the hundred hands of Briareus, would be unable to struggle against the difficulties of their position; and unless the Government rose up to redress the wrongs it had deliberately inflicted on them the cry of calamity would year after year become more deplorable.

A CUBAN SLAVE-DEALER.—Accounts from Havana state that a few months ago a slave vessel was seized and taken into a port of Cuba, of which Colonel Jose Augustin Arguelles was the governor. A part of the negroes were set free, but the greater number were reported as dead, while they were in reality concealed and sold by Arguelles with the connivance of a priest. When he found that the transaction had been discovered, Arguelles absconded to New York, where the Spanish authorities demanded and obtained his extradition. He has been lately tried at Havana, and sentenced to a fine of 50,00 0 dollars (£10,000), to return to the several parties the sums he received for the negroes sold, nineteen years' penal servitude, and loss for ever of all civil rights, with perpetual subjection to the surveillance of the authorities after the time of imprisonment has expired. It appears that Arguelles has appealed to Madrid against the sentence.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

(*From the Saturday Review, May 20.*)

NOTWITHSTANDING adverse criticisms and more pernicious puffs, great Exhibitions are amongst those things whose substantial utility is pretty well admitted. There is, indeed, something about them which rather jars upon a delicate sense of propriety. They are apt to be celebrated in such strains of penny-a-lining poetry as to vulgarise their real merits. The true poet can, of course, turn everything he touches to gold. Not merely "the primrose by the river's brim," but even the cheating yard-wand on the haberdasher's counter may suggest a poetic image. When Mr. Tennyson was called upon to celebrate the Exhibition of 1862, he contrived to produce some verses which, if not equal to his best, were a very fair specimen of a Laureate's ode. To most of us, however, it was rather difficult to look upon acres of cloth and miles of machinery from a very imaginative point of view. They suggested rather a kind of ghoritied Regent-street than any very exalted visions of man's command over nature, and an approaching millennium of peace and free trade. We felt as though, in putting Mr. Tennyson to work on such a theme, we were rather cutting blocks with a razor, or harnessing Pegasus to a Hansom cab. The poet who celebrates the mighty mercantile emporium of Messrs. Moses and Son, if he could only write grammatically and be stimulated to the proper pitch, would have expressed some of the popular sentiments more neatly. Or, if Mr. Barnum could have been brought for the purpose from the congenial neighbourhood of Broadway and Wall-street, he might have furnished a suitable supply of eloquence. A good deal of the popular admiration was too much akin to that which deifies Tom Thumb and the hairless horse of the prairies. The British public had expressed its view of the matter on an earlier occasion by insisting upon fixing the name of Crystal Palace upon the gigantic greenhouse which was supposed to "inaugurate" a new order of architecture. The name was exquisitely adapted to the general tone of feeling. It fitted in well with that variety of bastard or Brummagem eloquence which can't bear to call a spade a spade, which delights in rolling big words of no particular meaning under its tongue, and is given to alluding to individuals. The Exhibition of 1851 gave such an opening to oratory of this peculiar class as, but for its genuine merits, must have been fatal to its reputation. The strongest proof that there was really something in it was its capacity of surviving the unmeasured eulogies of its supporters. So many pæans were sung over all the wonderful visions of the future, further than any human eye could see, which it revealed, that we could hardly refrain from summarily setting it down as a gigantic humbug. Suppose that it was the biggest glass-shed that ever was made, and that it was filled with the greatest variety of goods that ever was brought together in the same acreage, is that any reason, we were disposed to ask, why the lion should immediately lie down with the lamb, and everybody begin to live very happily ever afterwards? The song of approaching triumph was, however, sung so persistently that people attached a kind of factitious semi-belief to its promises. When we were worked up to the due stage of excitement by surrendering our minds to the declamations of sanguine enthusiasts, it was really possible to feel there was some profit in he hackneyed contrast between an exhibition of praceful goods and one of Armstrong guns. No one seriously fancied that after 1851 there would be any decay, or any tendency to decay, in the inventive ingenuity of warlike mechanicians. Colt's revolvers were one of the greatest hits in the first Exhibition, and there was not the slightest reason for supposing that eleven years would not bring forth more triumphs of super-Coltian contrivance. Still, there was just contrast enough to startle a mind in a state of flatulence from too free consumption of Tupperian poetry. And consumers of that peculiar product were in no danger of finding the supply run short. If the Exhibition was a bad text for a genuine poet, it was an admirable topic for the producers of pinchbeck poetry. And, as a natural consequence, the task of providing new channels for all this zeal fell into the hands of a congenial class. People who had stomachs strong enough for all the nonsense that was poured forth were not men of the most delicate perceptions. The hideous mass of brick which has providentially melted, like the unsubstantial fabric of a dream, from off the face of South Kensington, had more sins than its own to answer for. It was associated with the clique who had been sucking no small advantage out of it, in the shape of honorary rewards and general notoriety.

It is not to be denied, however, that when you could get the taste of all the Buncome that had been talked out of your mouth, there was a residuum of something really grand as well as useful about both Exhibitions. Dr. Johnson showed a good deal of taste in preferring the great tide of human life at Charing Cross to anything that could be seen in the country. Now that most poets live in towns, an undue amount of commendation is bestowed upon green fields and other such monotonous phenomena. A great crowd is a more striking object of contemplation, although for that reason you are in greater need of a mental relief after seeing much of it. But, for a time, the mere sight of a hundred thousand visitors swarming through the aisles and galleries of the first Exhibition building was exciting and interesting. It is true that the wonder always remained what they came out to see. In the Hyde Park display there were no pictures, which, as a rule, are the really effective objects of attraction. The Koh-i-noor, which always drew a crush of sight-seers, was perhaps the most intrinsically uninteresting spectacle ever offered to an intelligent public. And many of the other wonders of the show were not much superior to those which lead the inquisitive multitude to flatten their noses against the panes of our street shop-windows. But even the spectacle of a hundred thousand people save one undergoing the nose-flattening process, and enjoying the corresponding emotions, would be an amusing sight to the remaining unit. And when you submitted to the process yourself, you found that there was at least one useful lesson to be learnt. You contemplated, say, a million different objects, amongst which there was not one as to whose value, or origin, or mode of manufacture you possessed the very slightest information; from which at least it was easy to infer the great merits of contented ignorance, and to reflect how well a man can get on in the world without possessing a particle of useful knowledge. You felt like Newton on the shores of the great ocean of truth, but without the smallest intention of bothering yourself to pick up the shells or pebbles. There were people doubtless who acquired statistical and other information, and posted themselves up in all manner of natural products and cunning machinery. But persons who could take their pleasure reasonably were content with being in a vast crowd, under a huge shed of singularly ingenious and effective construction, and wondering vaguely at everything they saw.

The great mass of the mere sightseeing pleasure was doubtless of this order, and it was great enough to make many people who cared about nothing else look back to the year of the first Exhibition with peculiar satisfaction. It had, too, all the bloom of novelty, which was somewhat wanting in the second, and its success was in proportion to the freshness and surprise of the undertaking. But it had, of course, more solid merits. It helped on that great process of shaking us all up together which is doing so much good to the world at large. The mere influx of a vast number of intelligent foreigners was not of much importance. The popular impression that we were to be flooded by Frenchmen wondering at the novel luxuries of a washhand stand, and by all sorts of natives and dwellers in Mesopotamia, was never carried out except in the pages of *Punch*. But no doubt the collection of so many different products acted to some extent like a competitive examination. Considered as a universal panacea for the cure of human stupidity, even competitive examinations may be considered a failure. They have, however, their merits, after making due deductions for the absurd applications that have been made of them, and so have industrial exhibitions. Their good effect, within certain limits, is obvious. Exhibitions of fat cattle, of dogs, and even of costermongers' donkeys, decidedly tend to improve the breed. Exhibitions of babies may perhaps be set down as at present premature. They do not fall in accurately enough with modern sentiment to exercise a perceptible influence upon the human animal. The extension of such exhibitions, however, into other departments of art, and over wider geographical areas, is an inevitable consequence of railroads and all the various improvements summed up under the head "nineteenth sentury." Its advantages are not the less obvious because they offer themselves with peculiar facility to auctioneers' eloquence. The system of advertising leads to a great deal that is very absurd and in very bad taste, but we should find it extremely hard to get on without it. This gigantic machinery for advertising all the products of every hole and corner of the earth, though leading to a great deal of unpleasant puffery, is on the whole substantially useful. We must, indeed, leave to more laborious or acute observers the task of commenting upon the various wonders in lace and linen, "pontifex pumps," and "coloured starch" which are dragged from a obscurity to astonish the Irish mind. No doubt they are all very admirable in their way, and the opportunities for comparing the results obtained, and basking for a time in the presence of a prince and a distinguished company, will doubtless stimulate future starchmakers. The most widely interesting part of the exhibition of 1862 was the collection of modern pictures and statues. It was not merely that it gave to most people the opportunity of seeing some school hitherto unknown. The power of comparing on a large scale the efforts of different schools of painting, by strolling from one room to another, gave a new opportunity to critics. The judicious observer might almost carry the impression on his retina from the English into the French room, instead of allowing his associations to be disturbed by a belt of inevitable sea-sickness. Perhaps it was not the most effective way of contemplating either school, which can only be fully appreciated when seen amidst its natural surroundings. But it brought out certain contrasts far more vividly, and therefore taught certain lessons more effectually, than could be done by any cold-blooded comparison. The effect was like that of a Turkish bath, where you appreciate the cold water all the better for having been just before baked in an oven. We are glad to see that the Dublin Exhibition appears to be strong in the same department. In the the great majority, however, of exhibited goods, it was totally impossible for the uninitiated visitor to South Kensington to see any variation whatever. The cloth which was woven in England looked so exactly like the cloth woven anywhere else that one could only hope that there were some connoisseurs who could profit by the difference, as there were shepherds who could discriminate between the sheep on whose backs it grew. Even this consolation scarcely applies to those casks labelled Irish Whisky, and bottles described as Cape Sherry, which, for some reason, were supposed to be an interesting object of contemplation to an intelligent public. A candidate for a prize essay might as well exhibit the title-page of his performance.

The sort of celebration which takes place at the opening of these monster shows is in very good harmony with the spirit that animates the whole proceeding. An attempt to extract sunbeams out of cucumbers, or poetry out of a gigantic "goods store," labours under obvious difficultiee. It is hard to decide upon the exact sort of ceremony which befits such an apotheosis of the spirit of shopkeeping. It was no doubt correct that at the London Exhibitions the proceedings should be opened with prayer, and that a piece of music should be performed—because those ceremonies are pretty generally applicable. It is also intelligible that the Prince of Wales should lead a procession of some kind through the building. His presence at the opening of the Dublin Exhibition was really very pleasing to loyal Irishmen, and it was quite right that the most should be made of him in every practicable way. But it is rather a mystery why the Ulster King-at-Arms—a gentleman of whose attributes and functions most people have rather vague ideas—should take the trouble to proclaim the building open. There needs no Ulster King-at-Arms to come from his heraldic retirement to tell us that. Of course, it was open to any one with five shillings to spare before he made his proclamation, and it was not open to any one with only four-and-sixpence afterwards. What would have been the legal effect upon the building if the Ulster King-at-Arms had not discharged his function? What is the mysterious flavour of sanctity communicated by the presence of a gentleman arrayed in a tabard (we suppose he must be arrayed in a tabard) and ornamented with the due amount of those leopards, griffins, or other fabulous animals of which, as Mr. Weller informs us, the royal arms contain an extensive collection? It probably has the same kind of effect upon an Exhibition as the announcement of the fact that a tradesman is hairdresser to half the royal families of Europe has upon his shop. It does not mean anything in particular, but it somehow serves to convey a vague impression that the proud proprietor has stood in some closer, though ill-defined, relation to royalty than the vulgar herd of mankind. A herald might not be out of place at such a celebration as the Eglington tournament, if anything could be said to be in place at such a preposterous performance. But the intrusion of this queer fragment of pseudo-romance into the common-place transaction of opening a very large bazaar seems inharmonious. It is, however, necessary to do a certain amount of harmless tomfoolery on all these occasions, and the particular method of doing it matters little. Whether we are opening a gigantic cesspool, or beginning a railway, or laying the foundation stone of a church, something has to be done in which the Peckeniff of the period revels, and in which all other performers are obliged to be preternaturally serious for fear of an irrepressible explosion. It does not appear that anything more than was necessary was done at Dublin. We hope that the substantial merits of the Exhibition may be rewarded with